

# **JOURNAL** *of the* **American Veterinary Medical Association**

*Formerly AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW*

(Original Official Organ U. S. Vet. Med. Assn.)

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## **CONGRESS RECEIVES WIDE PUBLICITY**

No small part of the success of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress was due to the publicity given the event in the veterinary press, not only of the United States but of the entire world, during the eight or nine months preceding the Congress. Beginning with the issues of November, 1933, and continuing right up to August, 1934, articles concerning the Congress appeared in the veterinary and agricultural press of the following foreign countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, France, England, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

In France, 14 separate announcements appeared in four publications, between November, 1933, and July, 1934. Twelve articles appeared in four German veterinary periodicals, between November, 1933, and March, 1934. Two of these, the *Deutsche Tierärztliche Wochenschrift* and the *Tierärztliche Rundschau*, published special numbers during 1934. *The Veterinary Record* (London) carried 13 separate articles and notes. The issue of May 5, 1934, devoted ten pages to the Congress. It is quite possible that other countries, besides those mentioned, gave the Congress some publicity from time to time. No claim is made that the foregoing list is complete.

Since the close of the Congress, a number of splendid reports have been published in the veterinary press of the United States. Judging from letters received, these reports have gone a long way to supply a part of what was missed by those who were unable to attend for one reason or another. The Congress was such a big affair, and there were so many features in connection with it to be covered, that it was not possible to do justice to all of these in the September issue of the JOURNAL. As a matter of fact, we are not able to complete the assignment this month. Therefore, our readers may expect to see further reports of various features of the Congress for several months to come. It has been quite a task to compile statistics on the attendance, as well as membership, with any degree of accuracy, but we hope to be able to publish final figures next month. Quite a number of belated applications for membership have been coming in from distant points since the Congress closed.

Judging from several statements that have appeared in print recently, covering elections held in connection with the Congress, there is still some misunderstanding concerning the organization of International Veterinary Congresses and their relation to the Permanent Commission. The election which took place at the opening session in New York was for the purpose of selecting the officers to preside during the Twelfth Congress, and their tenure of office ended with the close of the Congress. Officers for the Thirteenth Congress will not be selected until that Congress convenes in Switzerland in 1938.

The Permanent Commission of the International Veterinary Congresses, now consisting of 40 members and representing almost that number of countries, serves during the intervals between Congresses and is the governing body of each Congress. The Permanent Commission at present has five officers, who are elected by the members of the Commission, usually on the closing day of each Congress. At the closing session in New York, officers to serve until 1938 were elected as follows:

*President:* Prof. Dr. E. Leclainche (France),

*First Vice-President:* Dr. John R. Mohler (U. S. A.),

*Second Vice-President:* Prof. Dr. V. Stang (Germany),

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Prof. Dr. L. de Blieck (Netherlands),

*Assistant Secretary:* Mr. P. J. L. Kelland (England).

In a subsequent issue of the JOURNAL it is planned to publish a list, giving the present personnel of the Permanent Commission as enlarged at New York. On another page in this issue is given the complete organization of the Twelfth Congress, showing the officers who served at New York.

## ILLINOIS TUBERCULOSIS-FREE

With the completion of the testing of all cattle in Hancock and Warren counties, Illinois became the fifteenth state to be placed on the list of states free from bovine tuberculosis. This honor was attained on September 1, and was the outcome of the application of more than a million tuberculin tests annually during recent years. There is now a solid area in the Central West, made up of seven states that are tuberculosis-free: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The work in Illinois was started on a county-unit basis in 1921 and this plan has been followed right along. The heavy infection of herds in some of the northern counties held back the work, as the cattle in many counties in central and southern Illinois were not badly infected. By 1926, the degree of infection had been reduced to 8 per cent. For the past three years the degree of infection has not been over 1 per cent.

On April 1, 1926, the Chicago Milk Ordinance became effective. This caused quite a disturbance at the time, but this finally quieted down. Eventually the ordinance had considerable influence in speeding up the testing, as Chicago refused to accept milk from non-tested herds, and the dairymen in the Chicago milk-shed did not want to lose their principal market.

An interesting side-light on the Chicago milk supply is that, at just about the time that Illinois became accredited as a tuberculosis-free area, one of the Chicago newspapers, in a series of articles published daily for about two weeks, charged the city officials with laxity in the inspection of dairies and milk distributing depots within the city limits. Illegal sales of bulk milk, filthy conditions in stores where milk was being handled and sold, high bacteria counts, and bootleg milk all received an airing.

The charges are being investigated. Whether sustained or not, it should be kept in mind that much effort may be wasted in insuring the health of the cows that supply the milk, if the product itself is not properly protected from the time that it passes from the cow until it reaches the ultimate consumer. The veterinarian should play just as important a rôle in this part of the milk industry as he does in eradicating dangerous diseases from the cattle in dairy herds.

Concomitant with the newspaper exposé of Chicago's milk situation, two of the large milk distributors ran advertisements in the daily papers, featuring, among other things, the importance of veterinary inspection of milk cows. A large display advertise-

ment of Borden's Farm Products Company of Illinois carried the following message to consumers of milk: "All herds on all farms supplying Borden's milk are regularly inspected by Borden's staff of graduate veterinarians." Advertisements of the Wieland Dairy Company, Inc., were featured by the following slogan: "Constant supervision of dairy herds by a trained staff of graduate veterinarians." One of the Borden advertisements contained a photograph of a member of their veterinary staff making a sanitary inspection of a dairy farm, together with a score-sheet showing the points regularly checked against the Borden standard in each inspection.

Undoubtedly, this newspaper advertising acquainted many people with the fact that veterinarians play an important rôle in the production and distribution of clean milk.

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### WEST VIRGINIA IN THE FOLD

Another belated communication has been received, reporting the affiliation of one more state association with the A. V. M. A. This time it is West Virginia. According to the letter, the West Virginia Veterinary Medical Association voted to affiliate with the A. V. M. A. at the annual meeting held on October 18, 1933. No delegate was elected or appointed at that time, and, as a consequence, West Virginia was not represented at the first meeting of the House of Representatives of the A. V. M. A., held in New York in August.

Gradually the number of state associations not affiliated is being reduced. The action of the West Virginia Association brings the number of state associations not affiliated down to four: Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico and Wyoming. The number of states in the fold is now 43. Idaho, with no state association, makes up the 48.

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### COLLECTION AGENCIES

Another instance of a very unsatisfactory experience with a collection agency has been reported by one of our members. This time the subject of the complaint is a concern having headquarters in Evanston, Ill. The name of the concern is not being mentioned, for the reason that those who are masquerading as the company see fit to change its name just about as often as this becomes necessary. If any member of the A. V. M. A. should be approached by a high pressure salesman representing a collection agency said to be located in Evanston, Ill., it would be advisable to communicate with the A. V. M. A. office.



## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(See July, 1934, JOURNAL)

### FIRST LISTING

ROBERTSON, ALEX                      Singapore Dairy Farms, Ltd., Bukit Panjang.  
Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
B. S., Oregon State College, 1926  
D. V. M., Kansas State College, 1933  
Vouchers: E. R. Frank and E. E. Leasure.

### Applications Pending

(See September, 1934, JOURNAL)

### SECOND LISTING

Appel, D. R., 511 New Federal Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  
Arnett, Ross H., 138 Hedley, Medina, N. Y.  
Brands, Frank J., 388 Saint Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Caldemeier, Huston A., 409 S. Jackson St., Louisville, Ky.  
Caulfield, Chas. E., 162 West 56th St., New York, N. Y.  
Coffin, John M., 1312 S. Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.  
Cooley, Leon S., Meridian, N. Y.  
Crowforth, Anderson, 180 Walnut St., Lockport, N. Y.  
Fehr, Frederic F., 243 S. Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Freer, Geo. H., 11 Hope St., Liberty, N. Y.  
Gibbs, Charles E., 31 Liberty St., Fredonia, N. Y.  
Goss, Leonard J., New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Goubeaud, Charles J., 206-03 43rd Ave., Bayside, Long Island, N. Y.  
Gruenewald, Geo. J., 49 Menzel Ave., Maplewood, N. J.  
Holden, Edgar Wendell, New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Kennelly, Edward M., Box 416, White Plains, N. Y.  
Kissileff, Alfred, Flouertown, Pa.  
Koenig, F. F., 236 Fluvanna Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.  
Lange, Chester J., 27 Jones St., New York, N. Y.  
Leiby, E. D., 2578 Harrison Ave., Ogden, Utah.  
McAnulty, Chas. J., 10 N. Wyoming Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.  
McDonald, Alvin R., 175 Jefferson St., Passaic, N. J.  
Mosedale, Robert E., Bernardsville, N. J.  
Nelson, Harold G., Port Jefferson Station, Long Island, N. Y.  
Perkins, Lt. Col. Clell B., Fort Jay, N. Y.  
Ranney, Albert F., 17 East Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.  
Savage, James F., 200 Baldwin St., Hackettstown, N. J.  
Schloemer, Charles C., 235 33rd St., Woodcliff, North Bergen, N. J.  
Sellman, W. J., 180 N. Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.  
Sheldon, Thos., 64 E. Market St., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Sutton, Harry W., Unadilla, N. Y.  
Trayford, Arthur, East Main St., Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.  
Webster, Louis C., 181 Gibson St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

The amount which should accompany an application filed this month is \$6.25, which covers membership fee and dues to January 1, 1935, including subscription to the JOURNAL.

## COMING VETERINARY MEETINGS

New York City, Veterinary Medical Association of. Hotel New Yorker, 8th Ave. and 34th St., New York, N. Y. October 3, 1934. Dr. R. S. MacKellar, Jr., Secretary, 329 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.

- Saint Louis District Veterinary Medical Association. Melbourne Hotel, Saint Louis, Mo. October 3, 1934. Dr. Harley B. Wood, Secretary, 2754 Meramec St., Saint Louis, Mo.
- Interstate Veterinary Medical Association. Elks Building, Omaha, Nebr. October 8, 1934. Dr. G. L. Taylor, Secretary, Plattsmouth, Nebr.
- Chicago Veterinary Medical Association. Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. October 9, 1934. Dr. O. Norling-Christensen, Secretary, 1904 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- San Diego County Veterinary Medical Association. San Diego, Calif. October 9, 1934. Dr. L. K. Knighton, Secretary, 3438 Mountain View, San Diego, Calif.
- American Humane Association. Columbus, Ohio. October 9-11, 1934. Mr. N. J. Walker, General Manager, 80 Howard St., Albany, N. Y.
- Maine Veterinary Medical Association. Lewiston, Maine. October 10, 1934. Dr. R. E. Libby, Secretary, Richmond, Maine.
- Southeastern Michigan Veterinary Medical Association. Detroit, Mich. October 10, 1934. Dr. A. S. Schlingman, Secretary, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.
- Tulsa County Veterinary Association. Tulsa, Okla. October 11, 1934. Dr. J. M. Higgins, Secretary, 3305 E. 11th St., Tulsa, Okla.
- Kansas City Veterinary Association. Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. October 16, 1934. Dr. C. C. Foulk, Secretary, 1103 E. 47th St., Kansas City, Mo.
- Eastern Iowa Veterinary Association, Inc. Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. October 16-17, 1934. Dr. Iva Dunn, Secretary, Atkins, Iowa.
- Southern California Veterinary Medical Association. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, Calif. October 17, 1934. Dr. T. G. Beard, Secretary, 3684 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Inter-State Veterinary Medical Association. Warrior Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa. October 18-19, 1934. Dr. W. A. Aitken, Secretary, Merrill, Iowa.
- New England Veterinary Medical Association. Boston, Mass. October 22-23, 1934. Dr. H. W. Jakeman, Secretary, 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Purdue University Veterinary Short Course. Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind. October 23-26, 1934. Dr. R. A. Craig, Department of Veterinary Science, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

Central Nebraska Veterinary Association. Ft. Kearney Hotel, Kearney, Nebr. October 24, 1934. Dr. C. E. Mueller, Secretary, Ogallala, Nebr.

Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association. Hotel Casey, Scranton, Pa. October 25-26, 1934. Dr. Thos. D. James, Corresponding Secretary, 816 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Florida State Veterinary Medical Association. Joint meeting with Southern States Veterinary Medical Association. Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla. October 29-30, 1934. Dr. J. V. Knapp, Secretary, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla.

Southern States Veterinary Medical Association. Joint meeting with Florida State Veterinary Medical Association. Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla. October 29-30, 1934. Dr. M. R. Blackstock, Secretary, 157 W. Hampton Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

New Hampshire Veterinary Medical Association. State Capitol Building, Concord, N. H. November 2, 1934. Dr. F. S. Gray, Secretary, 8 Rogers St., Plymouth, N. H.

Central New York Veterinary Medical Association. Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y. November 6, 1934. Dr. W. B. Switzer, Secretary, R. 5, Oswego, N. Y.

Connecticut Veterinary Medical Association. Hotel Garde, New Haven, Conn. November 7, 1934. Dr. Edwin Laitinen, Secretary, 993 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

Michigan-Ohio Veterinary Medical Association. Adrian, Mich. November 8, 1934. Dr. E. C. W. Schubel, Secretary, Blissfield, Mich.

Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Society. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. November 14, 1934. Dr. J. G. Wills, Secretary, Box 751, Albany, N. Y.

United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill. December 5-7, 1934. Dr. O. E. Dyson, Secretary, 45 Live Stock Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

### STATE BOARD EXAMINATION

Nebraska Bureau of Examining Boards. State House, Lincoln, Neb. November 13-14, 1934. Applications must be on file at Bureau 15 days prior to date of examination. Mrs. Clark Perkins, Director, Bureau of Examining Boards, State House, Lincoln, Neb.

# RELATIONSHIP OF VETERINARY SCIENCE TO ANIMAL BREEDING AND PUBLIC HEALTH—LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE\*

By JOHN R. MOHLER, *Washington, D. C.*

*Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry*

*United States Department of Agriculture*

## MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS AND GUESTS:

In holding this Twelfth International Veterinary Congress we have come from distant points on the globe largely because research has no national or regional boundaries. Neither does it recognize professional lines of separation. Modern veterinary service rests on a group of fundamental sciences which give the profession the stability of a scientific Gibraltar.

Procedures used in competent veterinary service and in the administration of live stock welfare are of established soundness and practicability. This is based on broad experience with millions of animals for many years under wide ranges of conditions.

Indeed, in these times of world-wide economic stress and consequent human bewilderment these large-scale veterinary and administrative experiences with our animal empires may offer a promising field for study in connection with human relationships. Possible applications of work with animals to human affairs occur, especially in selective matings, control of numbers, planes of nutrition, adjustment of labor to quantity of work, identification of individuals, and large-scale measures to improve health and reduce mortality.

Accordingly, it is hoped that the deliberations of this Twelfth International Veterinary Congress may merit the attention not only of scientific workers throughout the world, but also of our statesmen, economists, and all thoughtful people seeking to find a key to greater human welfare.

## Veterinary Science and Animal Breeding

The subject on which I have the honor to address you involves three topics, which for many years have received the attention of the veterinary profession. Though seemingly diverse, these branches of activity—animal breeding, public health, and legal protection of veterinary practice—are nevertheless closely related. In fact, they have their origin in a common root deeply em-

\*Address delivered at the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress, New York, N. Y., August 14, 1934.



bedded in the soil of tradition. They symbolize man's efforts to surmount the risks of his existence on this earth.

The practice of animal breeding is centuries old. It had its origin in the economic need of ancient man to produce animal life under some form of organized human control. In the oldest laws in the world, known as "The Laws of Hammurabi," it is indicated that some sort of regulatory system over animal breeding existed in Babylonia 2,100 years before the advent of the Christian era. Any one who regards the chicken industry of today as a modern economic development might peruse the laws of the old Assyrian Empire with interest. The number of eggs laid by each hen were counted and recorded.

In that early and now dim date in man's history many of the diseases of animals and poultry were identifiable by names peculiar to the times. The contagious nature of animal plagues is clearly indicated by Columella, who lived at the dawn of the present civilization. That he recognized a relationship between animal breeding and public health is evident from his urgent demand for segregation of the sick as one means of preventing the spread of infection. The Christian era was still very young when Vegetius, aroused by the heavy losses among animals as each successive epizootic broke over the world, utilized his now immortal pen for the salvation of animal life if only on economic grounds, to save the state from loss, through a revival of interest in what then was known as veterinary art.

In those days of scientific darkness, animal-disease prevention and control were largely in superstitious practices. But the few intellectual freedmen of the age, and those in gathering numbers in each succeeding epoch, realized the need of a true veterinary practice and control over animals and animal production, as related to public health and public welfare generally. As far back as B. C. 40, in the time of Tiberius, Celsus foresaw that methods employed in veterinary clinical work would find a place in the practice of human medicine which two hundred years later Galen emphasized.

Since then, and particularly since the time of Pasteur, veterinary science has been marked by a succession of discoveries which have had the effect of greatly reducing the hazards of animal life and production. Diligent scientific workers, the world over, have traced scores of live stock maladies to their source, revealing specific viruses, bacteria and parasites as the causes. Other investigators have cleared up many questions concerning nutritional disturbances, poisoning by plants, breeding

troubles, even conditions resulting from abnormal glands and disturbances of the nervous system.

Literature on these various contributions of veterinary science is voluminous and familiar to members of this body and their colleagues. Hence, instead of dwelling on past achievements, perhaps our time may be better spent in considering some less often discussed phases of veterinary activities.

In commercial gatherings, for instance, the question of the distribution of goods engages the paramount interest of trade bodies, international as well as national and local. Ours is a scientific and professional assembly, but we also have a problem of distribution, namely, the distribution of veterinary knowledge more generally and more effectively.

Scientists from various countries frequently visit the laboratories of our Bureau of Animal Industry, sometimes remaining several months. They quickly become familiar with our equipment and methods; in fact, they frequently are more at home in our laboratories than in our cities and rural districts. But judging from discussions with these workers and also from data obtained in a recent world survey on live stock improvement, there is a wide difference among countries in methods by which veterinary science is brought to bear on animal production.

An account of our experience with this question in the United States may be of interest and provide a basis for a helpful interchange of views.

In this country we have about 10,000 practicing veterinarians. Approximately 5,000,000 live stock owners engage in commercial production. The population of cattle, swine, sheep, goats and equine stock is about 200,000,000. A comparison of these figures reveals a ratio of 1 veterinarian to 500 live stock owners; and a ratio of 1 veterinarian to 20,000 animals.

Thus, it becomes clear that the influence of the individual veterinarian must be extended greatly if his knowledge is to have an extensive application to the business of animal breeding and production.

In dealing with this condition the Bureau of Animal Industry long ago recognized the need for a definite and consistent policy. Without an established procedure the application of veterinary science to animal breeding would be influenced excessively by personal opinion of various officials. Uniformity in different parts of the country would be lacking. Irregular demands for veterinary service would be created, with consequent disturbing effects on veterinary education.

## SYSTEM OF REGULATION AND INFORMATION

The governmental policy of the United States, therefore, consists of both regulatory and informational services.

The regulatory feature includes essentially international and interstate inspection, together with the operation of necessary quarantine stations and disinfecting and dipping facilities. It provides for the immunization of swine which leave public markets for rural points where they are to be used for breeding purposes or further fattening and finishing. It includes supervision over vessel fittings, in connection with the export of live stock, and suitable facilities for feed, water and rest for live stock shipped long distances by railroad.

In this regulatory work is an extensive meat-inspection service which shall be considered more in detail in another place.

Furthermore, the Bureau of Animal Industry coöperates with states in the eradication of animal diseases, particularly those of a dangerous character. Such work is conducted under the laws of the various states, by coöperative agreements between the government and the state. Although these activities are carried out by federal and state veterinary inspectors, the Bureau of Animal Industry maintains lists of private veterinary practitioners who are qualified for such duties.

All these official duties are systematically and continuously conducted. In general, they have been highly effective in accomplishing the results for which they are intended. An effective barrier has been raised against the spread of animal disease from one part of the country to another. The health of live stock in transit has been safeguarded. The eradication or control of many serious maladies has been accomplished.

But, far-reaching as are these regulatory measures and procedures, the Bureau of Animal Industry recognizes the need for the widest extension of its service to the millions of farmers, ranchers and other owners of the nation's live stock. And so, where official regulatory work leaves off, a planned system of information begins, carrying knowledge of disease prevention and control to owners, veterinarians, public officials, and all others interested in live stock welfare.

Many tested methods of distribution are utilized for this informational service. These include the press, agricultural extension agencies, publications, motion pictures, exhibits, other pictorial matter, and radio broadcasting. As an example of the scope of this informational work, the Bureau of Animal Industry has prepared 67 publications that deal with animal diseases. Of

these, all told, about a million copies a year are circulated throughout the country. Appreciating the value of educational motion pictures in improving stock-raising, we have prepared 50 motion pictures, of which 13 deal with disease control and live stock health. Last year showings of these pictures were made on about 300 occasions before audiences aggregating about 80,000 people.

#### COÖPERATION WITH AND BY PRACTICING VETERINARIANS

The distributed information is of a character that live stock people can use to specific advantage, and our experience indicates its constructive value. It familiarizes owners and others with the importance of disease and parasite control. It overcomes misinformation, prejudice and superstition. It emphasizes the value and need of qualified veterinary service, as contrasted with ineffective, wasteful and often cruel methods.

For instance, in its educational work on hog cholera control, the Bureau of Animal Industry acquaints swine-growers with the value of the preventive-serum treatment, and the sanitary precautions that help to keep swine herds free of cholera, but it also points out the importance and desirability of having a qualified veterinarian apply the preventive serum treatment when needed.

Another example where the educational work of the Bureau should not involve recommendations or activities that would tend to conflict with the work of veterinary practitioners is in the control of horse bots, a parasite that is the cause of serious injury in some parts of the country. The educational work is organized largely by extension workers who arrange for the treating of all horses in a community. They explain the methods, benefits and cost, but the actual treatment is given by veterinarians who coöperate in the enterprise. In the case of Bang's disease, or infectious abortion, the informational service involves particularly publications and the radio broadcasting of latest results of experimental work, with suggestions that specific procedure should preferably be under veterinary supervision.

#### STOCKMEN WARNED AGAINST INEFFECTIVE DRUGS

Supplementing the informational services of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the federal Food and Drug Administration—also a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture—has performed a further service. It has called public attention to a waste of millions of dollars annually spent for drugs and nos-



trums that are worthless in the prevention or treatment of live stock diseases.

As a result of a five-year survey, it has been shown that though most manufacturers put out honest goods and advertise them truthfully, others make exaggerated claims unsupported by the merits of the goods so advertised.

As a result of such claims, farmers have been led to believe that medicines are available that will prevent or cure such diseases as hog cholera, infectious abortion of cattle, and blackhead of turkeys; that the medicines will keep their stock healthy and producing, and increase the milk-yield of cattle and the egg-yield of fowls. These claims lead worried farmers to believe that these so-called remedies will do things which medicines simply will not do.

Though there is lack of reliable figures on the money spent annually for proprietary remedies, several estimates indicate that it considerably exceeds ten million dollars. It is not unusual for dairymen whose incomes are very meager to spend as much as ten dollars a pound for worthless abortion remedies. The survey of the federal Food and Drug Administration embraced the entire field of veterinary preparations. It included a study of more than 1,000 misbranded or worthless antiseptics, stock powders, tonics, liniments, salves, and the like. Through its informational efforts, which urge farmers, before purchasing medicines, to consult a veterinarian as to the possible effect, much of this enormous waste can be checked.

Better knowledge among stock-owners concerning animal diseases should lead to a higher plane of live stock health and increased appreciation of capable veterinary service.

#### QUALITY OF LIVE STOCK OF VETERINARY INTEREST

Any consideration of the relationship of veterinary science to animal breeding inevitably leads to the question of quality of animals as well as their numbers, for the very significant reason that owners of improved live stock not only are interested in animal-disease prevention and control, but have animals that justify veterinary service to keep them well and productive.

For more than a decade, the Bureau of Animal Industry has conducted a systematic campaign to encourage live stock improvement. This interest involves, in particular, the production of purebred stock and the establishing of studs and herds of high breeding and utility value. Records of this activity have shown that the ownership of a few purebred animals quickly leads to

the acquisition of more improved stock and to general interest in higher types of domestic animals.

In conducting this campaign, we distribute extensive printed information on animal breeding and feeding. Gratifying reports from persons who have adopted our recommendations indicate that their improved stock has a utility value fully one-third greater than that of unimproved farm animals. We have observed also that when stockmen request literature on production subjects, they seek also the latest facts concerning practically all animal maladies. This is a line of work that, as a veterinarian, I have been proud to sponsor and aid.

Here mention should be made of the contact between veterinarians and poultrymen in the United States, especially in the control and eradication of tuberculosis and pullorum disease. They are in frequent consultation on the best scientific and practical means of reducing mortality in breeding and utility poultry flocks. This interest has arisen (1) through an increased attention to poultry health, (2) as a result of extensive interstate shipments, especially of baby chicks, and (3) from efforts toward general flock improvement involving the production of birds having high intrinsic value.

Thus, veterinary science and animal and poultry husbandry intertwine at many points, from breeding and health activity on farms and ranches to the inspection of exhibition animals and fowls intended for fairs and expositions. Veterinary science aids in attaining a high development of breeding. In reciprocating measure, advancement in breeding is distinctly beneficial to the veterinary profession.

Here enters public health.

### **Veterinary Science and Public Health**

Man's interest in public health is the coöperative expression of study and effort to reduce the risks of his existence on this earth by endeavoring to surmount the threat of disease. In this is involved the fundamental subject of nutrition.

Live stock are remarkable mechanisms for converting the earth's vegetative growth into food that has become indispensable for man's needs. Meat, milk and eggs have been a part of the human diet since primitive times. With the development of complex systems of distribution, our modern civilization has required, for its protection and welfare, systems of meat and milk inspection together with supervision over other foods.

In the United States our federal meat inspection, already mentioned, involves the veterinary examination of approximately

70,000,000 food animals a year. The regulations under which meats are either passed for food or are condemned rest on established principles of veterinary science and hygiene. This service, administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry, has been in operation so many years that our citizens now accept it as a public utility.

Federal meat inspection not only is a barrier to the possible spread of infections of animals to human beings, but it provides other public health safeguards. It includes supervision of ingredients used in the curing of meats. It insures proper sanitation. In general, it surrounds the inspected meat food supply with conditions that appeal to man's sense of refinement.

#### MEAT-INSPECTION AID SAVES HUMAN LIVES

In the administration of the meat-inspection act consideration is given to requests from reputable physicians, medical institutions, and pharmaceutical manufacturers for products thought likely to be of value in human medicine. An incident that occurred in one of our central states gives a human touch to this form of coöperation. A young man 22 years old was suffering from aplastic anemia. The disease was sapping his vitality. In their extremity, hospital officials finally appealed to the federal meat-inspection service. They desired fetal calf liver as a last resort in the hope of saving their patient. Arrangements were quickly made to obtain the liver of the unborn calf under veterinary supervision. When administered, it stopped the bleeding common to this form of anemia. Nothing else had seemed to have any effect.

This combined medical and veterinary procedure has had a happy ending in the complete recovery of not only this young man, but numerous other patients afflicted with the same disease, whose previous condition had been desperate.

The veterinary supervision of animals at time of slaughter is also the basis for an extensive pharmaceutical industry, as my colleagues who are engaged in the administration of meat-inspection activities are well aware. Mankind has come to depend on the glands and other parts of animal bodies for scores of preparations used in the treatment of human ailments.

Similarly, manufacturers of antitoxins, serums, bacterins and other biological products utilize methods many of which have their origin in veterinary science; in fact, numerous establishments licensed by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the production of biologics produce these articles for both medical and veterinary use.

### VETERINARY SERVICE PROTECTS MILK SUPPLIES

In the case of milk supplies, sanitary control of this fluid has been vested largely in medical officers. They, in turn, through a broad conception of the problem, have seen the need of veterinary inspection as well. The veterinarian applies the tuberculin test, observes dairy herds for other possible infections, and performs related services coming within his qualifications. The medical profession commonly centers its attention on the purity of fluid milk and cream and their products, with respect to compliance with established grades and standards.

This joint supervision has brought remarkable improvements in the wholesomeness of milk supplies with well-recognized benefits to public health through reduction of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, septic sore throat, and other maladies.

The relationships between medical and veterinary science are especially illustrated in the field of anthelmintics for parasitism of man and his animals where they are so close that they merge into a common interest. Of specific maladies that intrude on the health of both the human and the lower animals, the more familiar include anthrax, rabies, tuberculosis, milk-sickness, and parasitic infestations. In addition, there are others of less common occurrence and also several so-called border-line infections in which the form of human disease closely resembles that of a corresponding animal malady though the exact relationship may not yet be fully understood. Obviously, there is broad medical and veterinary interest in this conjoint field of science.

Because of this close relationship of the two sciences, eminent medical authorities frequently appear on the programs of our veterinary organizations, and officials engaged in live stock-sanitation work consult with equal freedom the leaders of thought in human medicine.

### VETERINARY VERSATILITY

Through wise leadership, scientific institutions and organizations representing both fields of science have performed valuable services in making special studies that indicate trends in veterinary and public health work.

A few years ago the College of Veterinary Medicine of the Ohio State University sought to adjust its course of study in order to prepare its graduates better for duties they were likely to be called upon to perform. A questionnaire was sent to the health departments of a large number of municipalities. The results when analyzed disclosed that many departments of health



included veterinary divisions engaged in milk and meat inspection, also that fully 75 per cent of the veterinarians engaged in such work conducted general food inspection. Their duties frequently extended to the inspection of the food-storage departments and kitchens of hotels, restaurants, confectioneries, and other establishments engaged in preparing and dispensing human food.

Somewhat the same situation has developed in the federal service. In connection with the inspection of meat for other branches of the government, including hospitals and institutions, veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry often make supplementary examinations of various food products not of animal origin. Thus fruits, vegetables and bakery products frequently receive official inspection at the hands of veterinarians; and the procedure has proved to be satisfactory. This type of service is incidental, of course, but it illustrates the infiltration of veterinary service into public health activities and into the supervision of the public's food supply.

#### POSSIBLE KEY TO GREATER HUMAN WELFARE

The versatile character of veterinary work in connection with human affairs offers many arresting reflections. We have seen how veterinary science safeguards human food. In the realm of power and labor, veterinary science contributes materially to the supply and efficiency of work stock for farms and industry, likewise to the development of equines for sport and recreation. What has been done in behalf of food, health, agriculture, industry, and pleasure has also been extended to help solve other types of problems. For instance, our research on tick fever opened a new field in medical science as it was first to prove that insects carry disease. This discovery was the basis for controlling malaria, yellow fever, typhus fever, bubonic plague, and many other human diseases carried by insects. At the fiftieth anniversary of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held in this city 21 years ago, I pointed out that but for this pioneer work the Panama Canal would not have been built so expeditiously.

Another new medical principle was established by the Bureau in proving that the injection of sterilized cultures or dead bacteria of a disease may confer immunity to subsequent infection with virulent organisms of that malady. This discovery was also fundamental and led to the brilliant results since obtained in controlling typhoid fever and other human diseases by bacterin therapy.

One of the most outstanding discoveries in the field of veterinary science during the last two decades was made in our Bureau laboratories. Quite surprisingly this discovery definitely disclosed the intimate relationship of the causal agent of infectious abortion of cattle to that of undulant fever of man. Subsequently this phase of the work and the scientist who initiated it were transferred to the U. S. Public Health Service.

Such contributions of veterinary science to medicine suggest the possible value of still other applications helpful to man. Just as the rabbit and guinea pig serve individually as humble test animals in medicine, so also eventually human society may discover enlightening aids for the adjustments and regulations of its own economy in the scientific and regulatory procedures pursued by the veterinary profession in administering the singularly comparable affairs of our vast animal empires.

### **Legal Protection of the Practice of Veterinary Science**

For the extension of its usefulness to humanity in all ways, legal protection of the practice of veterinary science is an important consideration. The advancement of veterinary science in the United States has been measured in large degree by the protection and encouragement afforded through enactment of laws relating to education, practice and civil service.

Being a union of states, our governmental system provides for a distinct division of powers between the federal and state governments. There are, accordingly, certain laws applicable to the country at large and others which are limited in their operation to the confines of individual states. It is the function of our Congress and of state legislatures to enact laws and while certain acts of our national Congress have been far-reaching in their influence upon the veterinary profession, due credit must be given to the various state legislatures for the helpful laws which they have enacted.

#### **LAWS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE**

The first legislation in the United States materially affecting veterinarians developed as the result of the existence of contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle. This disease, introduced in 1843 with cattle from Europe, had spread along the Atlantic seaboard. While various states had passed laws to deal with the situation, it became evident, if the disease was to be eradicated and our export trade in live stock preserved, that some action by the national government would be necessary. As a result, a law

was passed in 1884, just 54 years ago, creating the Bureau of Animal Industry.

This law provided for the appointment of a Chief of Bureau. It specified that he should be a competent veterinarian. Qualified men were not numerous at that time, but a force was finally organized to cope with contagious pleuropneumonia. On this original force there were 18 veterinarians.

#### MEAT-INSPECTION LAWS

Reference has been made to federal meat inspection in another section of this discussion. Laws relating to the inspection of meats for interstate and foreign shipment, and of live cattle intended for export, were enacted by Congress in 1890 and 1891. These laws were superseded by the present law in 1906.

The effect of these various enactments was to create a further demand for qualified veterinarians, and the then existing small force in the Bureau of Animal Industry was augmented by the addition of men drawn from the practice of their profession.

Until 1894, the educational qualifications of applicants for veterinary positions in the federal service were not fixed. But in that year the appointment of these veterinary inspectors was made subject to civil-service examination by law which prescribed those qualifications.

It may thus be said that laws administered by the Civil Service Commission have done much to elevate and advance the standards of veterinary education in the United States and, further, to safeguard the profession as a whole against the entry of an inadequately trained personnel.

#### STATE VETERINARY SCHOOLS

The earliest known veterinary school was established in France in 1761. It was nearly 100 years later that the first school appeared in the United States. This is mentioned to emphasize the fact that our struggles here as a profession, from an educational standpoint, were a century behind those of our European colleagues.

Accordingly some of the first veterinary inspectors in the government service were graduates of veterinary schools of Europe. Others were from the colleges of this country, as the latter began to spring up. These were then few in number. They afforded comparatively short and, for the most part, inadequate courses of study. Many communities were still dependent

for veterinary service upon men who had acquired their knowledge solely through practical experience and were without technical training.

The demand for qualified veterinarians in practice and in official positions inevitably became so urgent that the existing veterinary colleges could not supply the requisite number. To fill the growing need numerous private colleges came into existence without uniformity in standards and, in some instances, having a woeful lack of equipment and strongly commercial incentives.

It was at this time that, in various states, laws which became a potent force in correcting this situation were enacted. Veterinary schools were created in conjunction with state universities and agricultural colleges. A federal law now came into existence, providing for financial support of this movement.

It has been felt by some that the association of veterinary schools with agricultural colleges has tended to identify our profession with the science of agriculture when it should more properly be strictly allied with medical science. However this may be, these schools supported by public funds gradually supplanted the privately owned veterinary colleges. There are ten of these state institutions in the United States at the present time, with equipment, facilities, and curricula affording a four-year or more intensive study course in veterinary medicine.

This also has tended to protect the field of veterinary science from a loss of prestige which might have resulted had it been necessary to depend upon privately owned schools for the education of veterinary students.

#### ARMY VETERINARIANS

A further aid to our profession has been the passage of laws relating to the establishment of a veterinary corps in the United States Army. Strangely enough, it was not until 1898 that a law was passed limiting candidates for the position of army veterinarians to those who were graduates of a recognized veterinary college, and requiring them to pass a satisfactory examination. The profession then waited more than 20 years for Congress to give adequate recognition to the veterinarian. In 1920, a law reorganizing the Army gave military status to the Veterinary Corps and provided for gradual promotion to a final rank of colonel.

The influence of this law has been far-reaching. It has done much to establish respect in this country for veterinary science.



## CONTROL OVER BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Another law which has been a great aid and protection to the practice of veterinary science in the United States is a national law enacted in 1913 for the purpose of controlling the importation and manufacture, sale and interstate shipment of viruses, serums, toxins and like products, intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals. Biological remedies, as heretofore discussed, when properly prepared are very useful in veterinary medicine. On the other hand, if lacking in potency or if contaminated they may cause great loss to the owner of treated animals and corresponding damage to the reputation of the attending veterinarian. Through regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, based upon this law, veterinary practitioners are given assurance as to the potency and purity of any biological diagnostic agents and remedies which they may use.

As you well know, present-day means of communication and transportation have multiplied the dangers attending the uncontrolled exchange of viruses, cultures and specimens, not only between laboratories of the different countries, but between those within the same country. Therefore I am suggesting that the responsible directors of all laboratories take such measures as seem necessary to insure that these materials will not be exchanged without approval of the responsible official of the laboratory at the point of origin and the sanitary authorities of the nation or state to which they are consigned. This suggestion is directed especially to those doing research and experimental work, with the hope that there will be full coöperation by all such workers to the end that disease may not be accidentally spread to states or localities where they do not now exist. Each firm producing veterinary biological products in this country must hold a U. S. veterinary license and none legally may be imported unless the importer holds a U. S. veterinary permit. Rules and regulations have been promulgated for the guidance of domestic producers as well as for the guidance of those who desire to import veterinary biologics into the United States. I am particularly concerned, however, that such products may not be sent to this country from outside laboratories without permission in advance. This concern arises from the fact that not infrequently requests have been received to import materials carrying the causative agents of diseases which are nonexistent here and from the further fact that occasionally such materials have reached our shores without our prior knowledge. I am sure, therefore, that all will appreciate the mutual benefit to be derived from my recommendations.

### FOOD AND DRUG ACT

In another portion of this discussion reference has been made to the supplementary informational service of the Food and Drug Administration.

During the past 40 years, the United States has built up a series of laws, culminating in the Food and Drug Act of 1906, the purpose of which is to prevent injury to the public through the adulteration or misbranding of foods and drugs, or to prevent buyers from being misled as a result of false claims for a product.

Veterinary remedies are included under this present existing law and, as previously explained, the law is sufficiently broad to require the maintenance of certain standards of strength and purity in pharmaceutical products. Prior to its passage, owners of live stock in the United States had been more or less exploited by certain manufacturers of nostrums who made the most absurd claims for their products. It is no longer lawful, however, to make interstate shipments of drugs or mixtures of drugs labeled as remedies for diseases for which veterinary science recognizes no effective treatment.

Pharmaceutical products are subject to the provisions of this law, relating to accuracy in their compounding. Analysis is the only means by which variation of products from the standard can be determined. As a rule, practicing veterinarians are not equipped to make such chemical examinations. Were it not for the control exercised by law in these instances, they would have no assurance that preparations used by them were of the potency indicated on the label. This law, therefore, not only has helped to eliminate in large measure a cheap form of competition which the practicing veterinarian formerly met, but it has also given legal assurance to the veterinarian of general dependence upon the quality of pharmaceuticals used by the profession in practice.

### THE INSECTICIDE ACT OF 1910

A law, somewhat similar in its purpose and operation to the Food and Drug Act, was enacted by Congress in 1910, relating to insecticides and fungicides. Under authority of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture prescribes regulations designed to prevent the interstate and export shipment of insecticides or fungicides that are adulterated or misbranded. Dips for live stock and also disinfectants as commonly used for premises which have become contaminated with some disease are included under this law.

Here again the veterinary practitioner is assured by law that he can have reasonable confidence in the stability of disinfectants which he may use or recommend for use by his clients, and in the reliability of preparations available in the market for the destruction of parasites, including lice, ticks, and mange mites affecting animals.

#### STATE LAWS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

It is probable that of all laws affecting veterinary science in the United States, none have afforded more protection to the profession than those of the various states requiring a license to practice within the state. The District of Columbia and each of our 48 states have laws of this kind, regulating the practice of veterinary medicine. In most of the states those seeking to qualify as practitioners are required to pass an examination. In possibly six states, a diploma from an approved veterinary college is accepted in lieu of the examination. In 31 of the states an applicant must be a graduate of a veterinary school. In those states where this is not a requirement, the examinations are so rigid that few but college-trained participants can hope to pass the test.

During recent years, the spread of veterinary information among live stock owners throughout the whole country has been marked. This is true also of the rise of general public interest in the subject, especially those diseases communicable to the human family. Live stock people and the general public, including the millions of owners of dogs and other pet animals, and our growing numbers of poultrymen, have materially increased their veterinary knowledge. They now expect much from our profession.

The standards established by these various federal and state laws, enacted within the last 50 years, have materially helped to confine the practice of veterinary science to men worthy of public confidence.

#### SUMMARY

Three subjects for many years have received the attention of the veterinary profession. Though seemingly diverse, these subjects—animal breeding, public health, and legal protection of veterinary practice—are nevertheless closely related. In fact, they have their origin in a common root deeply embedded in the soil of tradition. They symbolize man's efforts to surmount the risks of his existence on this earth.

Through scientific skill and diligence, veterinary investigators have determined the causes of the principal animal maladies, and scientific literature has given their findings world-wide distribution. In the United States veterinary officials have established both regulatory and informational services in behalf of improved live stock health. Regulatory measures include a wide range of inspection duties, in connection with the international and interstate movement of live stock, and systematic plans of disease eradication or control. The informational service acquaints owners and practitioners with official recommendations through publications, extension work, radio broadcasting, exhibits, and motion pictures.

Quality in live stock is of profound veterinary interest since animals that are valuable for breeding and utility purposes justify veterinary service more often than inferior types. Surveys have shown that stockmen interested in live stock improvement seek the latest facts concerning means of maintaining animals, including poultry, on a high plane of health and efficiency.

In the relation of veterinary science to public health, meat inspection is an effective barrier to the spread of live stock infections to man. It also has valuable sanitary features. Veterinary supervision of animals, at time of slaughter, likewise is the basis for an extensive pharmaceutical industry which utilizes glands and other parts of animals for human ailments.

In coöperation with medical officers, veterinarians have aided in improving milk supplies through the establishment of sanitary standards, inspection and tests. These duties also commonly include supervision of general food supplies and of food-handling establishments.

The service of veterinary science to public health suggests other possible applications of knowledge, obtained from live stock, for the betterment of mankind. Promising fields are those of race improvement, nutrition, and allied biological studies.

As a result of the unselfish and untiring efforts of those who were members of the profession in former times, and as an outcome of constantly widening public sentiment, with the support of intelligent and coöperative legislators, veterinary science has obtained legal protection comparable in every respect to that enjoyed by other professions in the United States.

The legal protection thus achieved has had an encouraging effect. With this security the profession as a whole has been imbued with higher purpose. It has contributed directly and forcefully to the extension of scientific usefulness in the community, the state, and the nation. It has lifted the veterinarian



into a vital and indispensable place in the economy of human affairs.

Indeed, legal protection to the practice of veterinary science is a recognized public necessity, in both a national and an international sense, for the reason that the proper distribution and application of veterinary knowledge are world needs.

With such legal protection, broadly speaking, veterinary science has been enabled to find expresssion through world organization, such as this gathering represents, and which, I trust, may contribute not only to a wider dissemination of veterinary knowledge but to a better understanding of means by which people of all nations may enjoy greater security, prosperity and happiness.

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### Bang's Disease Testing Under Way

The testing of cattle for Bang's disease under the federal emergency appropriation is in progress in 22 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In addition to the states mentioned, it is expected that work will be taken up soon in several other states, according to officials of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. According to the estimates of the government officials, based on preliminary work, it is expected that about 15 per cent of the cattle tested will react to the agglutination test. In some localities, however, the prevalence of the disease may run as high as 20 per cent or more.

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### Noiseless Milk Deliveries

No longer will New Yorkers be aroused from their slumbers by the rumble of the milk wagon and the clack-clack of the horse's hoofs, when the plan of a New York City dairy is put into effect. The dairy plans to equip all of its milk wagons with balloon tires, and its horses with rubber shoes. And, probably most considerate of all, is the method of approach. All wagons are to carry a horn that gives forth a soft "moo."

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The cruelest lies are often told in silence.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

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No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

**THE POWWOW OF THE "VETS"**  
**(12th International Veterinary Congress)**

*By* T. P. WHITE

On the shores of famed East River,  
Right across from old Hoboken,  
In the stately halls of Waldorf  
At the fullness of the moon,  
Came the "vets" in council meeting,  
They who minister to ailments  
Of dumb brutes.  
With brief-cases filled with learning,  
Classified knowledge of science,  
In boundless theses, themes and subjects,  
Proven tests in germ and enzyme,  
Serum, virus, bacterin,  
Told they tales that spoke like magic,  
That recalled a fairyland.  
Yet the lore was full authentic—  
Witchery of tubes and cultures  
As revealed and then registered  
Through the eyes of microscopes.

In the main wigwam of Waldorf  
Filed the vets of distant prairies.  
Then spoke the wise sachem, the noble,  
Beloved John of Washington.  
Grand of mien and full of stature,  
Rich of voice and bland of phrases,  
Told he there the braves all present  
That the powwow had begun.  
Called he then upon one Wilson,  
True exponent of the harvest,  
To bespeak a word of welcome  
To the ones in council met.  
And the vets of local tepees  
Smoked the calumets and mingled  
With the brothers who had traveled  
From far-off places that numbered  
Nearly three scores of domains.

Loud the voice of approbation  
Lauded McKim and Eichhorn

For their energy and wisdom  
In the comforts of appointments,  
In the organized and well-assembled  
And their efforts without stint.  
A just praise for these two tribesmen.  
Trained and ready for the council  
Were the young braves and the squaws,  
All attendants of the Waldorf.  
Swept and furbished were the wigwams,  
Poles and blankets neatly trimmed,  
That the eyes of those from strange lands  
Might approve.  
Noted local braves were present  
Adding to the spice and glamor,  
Lending aid, advice and friendship  
To the strangers in their midst  
That their visit to the powwow  
Be pleasant unto the end.  
Flitting here and there among them  
Came Campbell of Illinois,  
Trusty camera engirdled,  
Focusing, clicking, portraying,  
Scenes and faces at the council.

From the far-off land of gypsies,  
Roumania of romance  
Came the tall Constantinescu,  
Nichita and Monelescu along with others  
All with their help in lore  
For the council.  
From dear old merrie England  
Came to these shores  
Kelland, Buxton and Greig  
Minett and Balls,  
While from her colonies  
Came Dr. Bull of far Australia  
And Parkin and Du Toit  
Of Southern Africa.  
Many braves from old Germany,  
Von Ostertag, the eminent,  
Flanked by Zeller, Zwick and Stang,  
Sat around the home campfire  
With recitals scientific,  
Riveting the keen attention

Of the squatting assemblage.  
Verge of France, alone but famous,  
Bore the message of his country.  
From the place of tallest mountains  
Came the fluent Flückiger,  
With Theiler and Steck the genial.  
Switzerland did herself proud.  
From The Netherlands, famous for windmills,  
Spoke the voice of Veenbaas and De Blieck,  
Noted men of her domain.

Austria had sent its Gerlach,  
Pommer, too, to do their part.  
And nobly it was done.  
Italy in pride and glory  
Sent over as delegates  
Bisanti, Grassi, Perrocchi,  
Perucci, the grim, the silent.  
Král, with dignity and valor,  
Lent his aid unto the council  
From distant Czechoslovakia.  
Canada, the plain adjoining,  
Placed her honor and her trust  
In Watson, Cameron, McGilvray,  
And well they served the homeland.  
Fair Belgium sent there a dean  
As her proclaimed ambassador  
And Rubay faithfully filled his mission.  
Zadrodzki also Millak,  
Two sturdy sons of old Poland,  
Came to lend their voices in council,  
While the rulers of Russia  
Had sent Martin, the learned scientist.  
From Scandinavia of midnight sun  
Came Forssell, Wall and Holth.  
And from the shores of Denmark  
Came Bang of dire Bang's disease  
Discovered by his sire.  
Sturdy and serious, even as Vikings,  
That brought to the council  
Their scientific lore.  
A swarthy son of Egypt came,  
Ismail Khalifa, he of the pearly teeth,  
Enrapt in observation.



That southern empire, Brazil,  
Did grace the council circles  
With Hermsdorff and Pecego.  
And from the Chilean republic  
Hailed San Miguel of prepossessing mien.  
Argentina, the home of grassy plains,  
Had Rosenbusch, the kind, the versatile.  
From the tepees of the Antilles  
Puerto Rico sent Riviera and Menendez,  
While from Cuba were hailed  
The Castilian names of Gomez and Arenas.  
Old Mexico with loyalty to traditions  
Registered the euphonious cognomens  
Of Santa Maria and Osorio,  
Both braves of fine achievements.

From the hills and plains of the homeland  
Chieftains and sachems attended the council.  
Lo! Chieftain Fitch, Hoskins, his trusty scribe.  
Jacob and Munce, Faulder, Curry,  
Kinsley and Knapp, Koen and Hess,  
Hisel from the Indian stronghold.  
Cary and Moore and Wisnicky,  
Bringing together North and South.  
Two Cottons came, one from Minnesota's falls,  
The other from the Nation's capital,  
As did Dorset and Wight, and Joss and MacKellar,  
Skidmore and hosts of others.  
Then to utter with tongues of ancestors  
Came Fladness, White and Schwartz.  
Yet, to portray in practical ensemble,  
The truths that science had evolved,  
Allen, adept unto the task,  
Kept vigil o'er the exhibits.  
And to the end that deliberations  
Be recorded to tell the living tale  
Unto posterity, one David Burch  
Of editorial fame, came to his own.  
Still from the great packers of meats,  
Straight from the shores of Michigan,  
Came offerings tendered to the council  
Through Eagle, Swaim and Ferguson.  
A goodly number, too, of braves,  
In wigwams bright with decorations gay,

Held forth their wares to the bidders,  
The fruit of scientific brains.

This is the end of the powwow.  
The braves have trod their homeward ways  
And again the waters of the East River  
Flow placidly, gently to the ocean.

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### Making Mothers of Males

Cock quail that have not been mated are used instead of hens for the care of young birds on the Illinois State Game Farm at Springfield. In this manner four separate broods are usually cared for each season by one cock, and the hens are kept busy laying eggs. According to the Superintendent of the Farm, Stephen Hair, the hen does not make as good a mother as the father bird does. While the young birds are in his care, the cock will fight to the death to protect them. At the first sound of an intruder, the older bird utters a strange warning cry, and his charges immediately become as still as if they were petrified, until the danger is passed and a contented cluck again comes from the throat of their guardian.

Through the use of incubators on its two state game farms—one near Mount Vernon and the other at the State Fair Grounds, at Springfield—Illinois is repopulating its rolling prairies with quail and pheasant, and already has distributed more than 30,000 quail and an equal number of pheasants in the localities where there is proper cover for them, says the *American Field*.

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### Turkey Gobbler a Hero

Among the unsung heroes may be placed a turkey gobbler belonging to Mrs. James Marshall, of Fauquier County, Virginia, according to a story in the *Fauquier Democrat*.

When a turkey hen died and left ten chicks, the future looked dark for the offspring. But not for long, because the gobbler, seeing the plight of the chicks, adopted them and took them abroad every day in search of food. Trapped one day in a down-pour, the gobbler gathered the chicks under his wings to protect them. After the storm they were found, the gobbler dead and the chicks alive and dry under his wings. The brave foster-father had been drowned by the beating rain.

# CLINICAL AND CASE REPORTS

## A STUDY OF EGG-PRODUCTION, FERTILITY AND HATCHABILITY OF A FLOCK OF TURKEYS WITH CECUMS OCCLUDED\*

By CARL F. SCHLOTTHAUER, FRANK C. MANN and HIRAM E. ESSEX  
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In a previous investigation<sup>1</sup> we corroborated the work of Durant<sup>2</sup> in regard to the protection of turkeys from enterohepatitis by occlusion of the cecums. There can be no question but that a turkey with cecums occluded will survive under conditions in which all birds not operated on will die of enterohepatitis. Whether or not the procedure is of practical value is still in question. It seemed to us that the main value of the operation might be in protecting the breeding flock. There is a tendency, owing to the greater ease in caring for turkeys, particularly in winter, to maintain the breeding flock near the farm buildings on ground which may be, and usually is, contaminated by chickens. It would seem to be of value to the farmer to know that under these conditions his breeding flock would be reasonably safe from enterohepatitis.

Knowledge in regard to the function of the cecums is as yet too far from complete to warrant, without further investigation, the assumption that birds of which the cecums were made non-functioning, would serve as breeders. Therefore, we have made a study of the egg-production, together with the fertility and hatchability, of a flock of turkeys of which the cecums had been ligated.

The turkeys used in this study were taken from the flock of birds which had been operated on, and which had been used in our previous investigation. The flock used in this investigation consisted of twelve hens and two gobblers. In October, 1932, they were confined on a plot of ground about half an acre in extent. The ground was on a side hill, with a southwest slope, and was

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almost completely wooded. Chickens had ranged on this ground during the summers for the preceding seven years. Although a small brooder-house was provided for shelter, the turkeys preferred to roost under the trees even during the coldest winter weather and went into the house only to eat. From October, 1932, to the middle of February, 1933, the flock was fed whole corn on the cob, and wheat. On February 16, a commercial laying mash was added to the diet. During the laying season the flock was maintained on mash, and a small amount of wheat was fed daily.

The first egg was laid March 17, 1933. From this date until July 1, when the experiment was discontinued, 612 eggs were laid. This made an average of 51 eggs per hen. Eggs were placed in the incubator every ten to twelve days. Fifty-eight of the eggs were broken, defective, or were laid after discontinuing incubation, and 554 were incubated. Of these, 49 (8.8 per cent) were infertile, 132 (23.8 per cent) contained dead embryos, or the poults failed to hatch, and 373 (67.2 per cent) hatched.

Although the results were not particularly good, they were much better than were obtained with the control flock of birds, which had not been operated on, and which was maintained on ground that was not contaminated. One reason for the failure of some of the poults was faulty incubation. One setting of 75 eggs was sent to a local hatchery where incubation could be carried out much better than in our own incubator. The results of this setting of 75 eggs are as follows: four eggs were infertile, four embryos were dead, and 67 viable poults were hatched.

It is readily seen from these data, taken as a whole, that ligation of the cecums of turkeys does not appear to affect egg-production, fertility or hatchability. Loss of whatever function the cecums may possess does not seem to be injurious to the breeding flock.

A further note in regard to the history of the breeding flock, with cecums ligated, may be of interest. On July 1, 1933, the flock was removed to another range, which it shared with 50 Leghorn cockerels. The turkey hens continued on production, some eggs being laid as late as the last week in August. Two hens died in the summer, one from a ruptured oviduct and the other from obstruction of the crop. The remaining ten hens and the two gobblers were returned to the original yard in November, 1933 where they have remained in good health and are being used for a breeding flock for 1934. At various times, birds that have not been operated on have been placed with this flock of birds which have been operated on. The birds that have not been



operated on invariably have become affected with enterohepatitis. It should be noted that the turkeys which have been operated on have been maintained for almost two years on ground contaminated to such an extent that all birds not operated on succumb to enterohepatitis.

#### CONCLUSION

Occlusion of the cecums of the turkey does not appear to affect egg-production, fertility or hatchability.

#### REFERENCES

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<sup>2</sup>Durant, A. J.: The control of blackhead in turkeys by cecal ablation. *No. Am. Vet.*, x (1929), 2, pp. 52-55.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN A GOAT\*

By C. P. BISHOP and M. F. BARNES

*Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry*

and J. B. REIDY

*U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry*

*Harrisburg, Pa.*

The bovine species should be looked upon as the chief source of bovine tuberculosis infection but there can scarcely be any doubt that other susceptible species, such as swine, goats, horses, cats, dogs, sheep and captive wild species are capable of becoming a definite hazard to cattle with which they happen to be in more or less close contact. Therefore, all animals susceptible to tuberculosis of bovine origin must be regarded as actual or potential factors tending to keep bovine tuberculosis alive on the premises where such animals are maintained.

This fact was illustrated in connection with the tuberculin-testing of a herd under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan in Lancaster County, Pa. This herd of cattle had been tuberculin-tested under the Plan since October, 1929, and credited with two negative tests which were applied in November, 1931, and September, 1932.

In May, 1933, the owner purchased a female goat at the Union Stock Yards, Lancaster, Pa., which had access to the barn and yard where the cattle were maintained. The sixth complete retest of the herd was applied October 10, 1933, and disclosed 13 reactors out of a total of 17 cattle tested. Following this test, replacements were purchased from negative herds, tuberculin-

\*Received for publication, June 25, 1934.

tested under federal and state supervision, and included for 60-day retest applied to the herd January 14, 1934, with the result that 15 out of the total number of 17 cattle tested reacted.

The postmortem of the 28 reactors did not indicate extensive infection and passed the inspection of the representative of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry as fit for food purposes.

Approximately three weeks prior to the application of the retest of the herd, January 13, 1934, the owner noticed that the goat seemed languid and indifferent about eating. The condition progressed until the goat was found dead by the owner, who reported this fact to the veterinarian who was present in connection with making the final observation of the tuberculin test of the cattle. The veterinarian conducted a postmortem of the goat, which disclosed very extensive lesions of tuberculosis, and also forwarded specimens to the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry for confirmation of diagnosis, typing organisms and mounting. The laboratory findings were as follows:

Specimens received at the laboratory consisted of heart, lungs, liver and mesenteric lymph-glands. There was evidence of advanced generalized tuberculosis, with caseous and calcareous lesions present in the liver, mesenteric lymph-glands and lungs. Rabbits and guinea pigs which were inoculated with emulsions made from these lesions developed generalized cases of tuberculosis indicating the bovine type.

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### FIELD REPORTS OF CATTLE LOSSES IN NORTH DAKOTA DUE TO ARROW GRASS\*

By J. W. ROBINSON, *Garrison, N. Dak.*

*Assistant State Veterinarian, and*

T. O. BRANDENBURG, *Bismarck, N. Dak.*

*State Veterinarian*

Arrow grass (*Triglochin maritima*) is a perennial. It grows from six inches to two and one-half feet in height. The leaves arise from a sheathed base, are green and appear rounded, but on close observation they are creased or folded in on one side, so they are really only half-rounded. The flower or seed-stalk is slender and naked below. The numerous tiny flowers are smooth, green and difficult to see. This grass is commonly found in salt and alkali marshes and around lakes or streams. Sometimes it

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is seen in ditches along the roadside. It is often seen in hay cut in low places.

Very little can be found in the published literature on the poisonous principle of this plant. In the 30th annual report of the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (1920), Beath reported that laboratory tests showed that the plant was highly toxic when extracts were introduced intravenously into rabbits, but no poisonous symptoms were observed when it was fed in a green condition to cattle. A few reports of analysis showing the plant to contain hydrocyanic acid can be found. There have also been reports that farmers suspected their cattle of being poisoned from eating this grass. Other reports indicate that this grass or plant is most poisonous following periods of rapid and luxuriant growth.

In several limited localities in North Dakota, following the extreme drouth of May, 1934, there occurred a very heavy rainfall—so heavy in fact that low places were filled with water. About a week after this rainfall, the following losses occurred:

In a herd of 160 cattle that stopped to drink and graze about a pond of water, 14 went down in from a few minutes to an hour. Five died and the nine others recovered within 16 hours and appeared normal. Symptoms and autopsy findings pointed to prussic acid poisoning. Arrow grass grew about the pond where the cattle went down and the grass was found to contain large amounts of prussic acid. Evidence that the cattle had grazed on this grass was found.

In a herd of 23 cattle, 14 were affected after having been turned out in a marshy pasture. A few days after a very heavy rainfall, ten cattle died in from one-half to five and one-half hours. The four other sick ones recovered. Arrow grass was definitely proved to be the cause of their deaths.

In another herd of 25 cattle, under similar circumstances, six were affected and three died. The cause of the deaths in this case was not definitely ascertained, but the symptoms were similar to the above-mentioned cases, and the animals that recovered did so in the course of eight to ten hours. They were pastured on land that had been flooded by excessive rain and where arrow grass was found.

In all probability, cattle eat little of this grass when other forage is plentiful, but due to the drouth, other grasses were scarce and this accounted for their eating a lethal amount of it.

An excessive rainfall which followed a severe drouth period caused the rapid and luxuriant growth of this plant and, consequently, it produced a larger amount of prussic acid.

**AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**Proceedings of the Seventy-first Annual Meeting,**  
**New York, N. Y., August 14-16, 1934**

**TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1934**

The opening session of the seventy-first annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, August 14-16, 1934, convened at 8:20 p. m., Dr. C. P. Fitch, president of the Association, presiding.

**PRESIDENT FITCH:** I officially call to order this, the seventy-first annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

If it had not been for the constitutional provision that requires a presidential address, the one now about to be read would never have been written.

. . . President Fitch then read his address. . . . (Published in the September JOURNAL, pp. 309-320.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**PRESIDENT FITCH:** It is rare that we have the privilege accorded to me on this occasion, to call upon some of our foreign honorary members. I know they do not expect this. I am not going to ask them to make speeches, but I am going to ask Dr. Gerhard Forssell, of Stockholm, Sweden, to come to the platform and say a word to you. (Applause.)

**DR. FORSSELL:** Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to have the opportunity to attend a meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association. I have been very proud and very glad to have been for some years an honorary member of this Association, and I am quite sure that the work of this Association will be a blessing for the veterinary profession of the whole world. (Applause.)

**PRESIDENT FITCH:** I also see in the audience another of our honorary members from the same country, Dr. Sven Wall, of Stockholm, Sweden. (Applause.)

**DR. WALL:** I am here for the first time in your very beautiful country and it has really been a new birth for me. I thank you all very much, and express my feelings in greetings and best wishes for a good meeting. (Applause.)

**PRESIDENT FITCH:** I believe I am also going to have a unique privilege in presenting to you the President of the National Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. William Nairn, M. R. C. V. S., of Blairgowrie, Scotland. Will Mr. Nairn come forward? (Applause.)



**MR. NAIRN:** Mr. President and Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association: I appreciate very much the opportunity of addressing this great body of American veterinarians. It enables me to express the wishes so warmly announced at our National Congress, in the beginning of August, that I should convey to the American Veterinary Medical Association the warm fraternal greetings of our Association.

Might I just say that we have watched with a great deal of pride your successful efforts to eradicate those two great bovine scourges, tuberculosis and contagious abortion, with consequent benefit to your well-being. Might I just add that we have not attained the same ideal in our country as you have done in this, but I am proud to say that shortly, in Great Britain, we will initiate an effort to achieve the same lofty ideal.

Meeting some few members this week, and especially after listening to the inspiring addresses of Dr. Mohler and your President tonight, I realize that American veterinarians are animated in their activities by the loftiest ideals possible. We also realize that if we are to achieve our proper position in national life and wealth and interest, we must also devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the advancement of the well-being and happiness of our nation.

I would express the wish that our common service to a common ideal in both our countries achieve the success it so richly merits, and bring blessings not only to both our countries but to all the countries of the world.

Let me express, before sitting down, a sincere wish that the members of this Association, collectively and individually, achieve the rewards their noble efforts deserve. (Applause.)

### Adoption of Minutes

**PRESIDENT FITCH:** The next order of business is the presentation and adoption of the minutes of the 1933 meeting.

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** Mr. President and Members: The proceedings of the meeting held in Chicago last year were published in the JOURNAL for October, 1933. I offer them to you in that form in lieu of reading them at this time.

**DR. A. T. KINSLEY:** I move their adoption without reading.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried. ...

### Nomination of Officers

**PRESIDENT FITCH:** The next on the agenda is the nomination of officers. I will now entertain nominations for the office of President of the Association for the coming year.

**DR. CASSIUS WAY:** It is a great honor and privilege for the veterinarians of New York State and especially of New York City to welcome this great organization to our borders this year. It is also a great privilege to have foreign delegations meeting in this city, and having the International Veterinary Congress here will go down in our memories as one of the bright spots which has occurred within our lifetime, at least.

The veterinary profession of America, as you have been told, is made up of members in various lines and various fields of work. Some sixty per cent, or two-thirds of the Association is made up of practitioners. It seems that the practitioners of America should be recognized as being the great integral part of this Association in the work of the profession.

It is a great privilege for me to recommend for your consideration tonight a man who needs no introduction to this organization. He has served long and faithfully and especially well in the high offices of this organization. If, by chance, you should consider him favorably and elect him to the highest office in the organization, I assure you that he will continue to serve you and all of the veterinary profession in a very high and dignified way.

Dr. Robert S. MacKellar has long been a dignified, efficient and capable practitioner of veterinary medicine in New York City, and it is a great honor for me to have this privilege of recommending to you my friend and your friend, "Bob" MacKellar, for president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. (Applause.)

**DR. N. S. MAYO:** Coming from the Central West, it is a pleasure for me to second the nomination of Dr. MacKellar, whom I have known for many years, not only as an outstanding practitioner but as a gentleman from the ground up. (Applause.)

**DR. J. C. FLYNN:** Coming from the heart of Missouri—Kansas City—and having served, as I have, with this gentleman whose name has just been presented, upon the Executive Board, and having had an opportunity to see him in action, know his level judgment and his good personality, it gives me great pleasure to second that nomination.

**DR. N. F. WILLIAMS:** The State of Texas wants to join the unanimous procession in favor of Dr. MacKellar. Dr. MacKellar is one of the veterinarians who has served without salary as one of the conscientious supporters of this Association, and one whose wise counsel has carried it through some of its most critical periods. You may call for further nominations, but the echo answers back, "MacKellar." For that reason I will move that the

nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this organization for Dr. MacKellar, of New York, for president of this Association.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried. . . . (Applause.)

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: In accordance with your instructions, it gives me great pleasure to cast your unanimous ballot for Dr. Robert S. MacKellar, of New York City, for president of the American Veterinary Medical Association for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT FITCH: I hereby declare Dr. MacKellar elected President.

Next in order is the election of five vice-presidents. Nominations are now in order.

... The following were nominated:

Dr. G. A. Dick, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. F. Guard, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. H. E. Curry, Jefferson City, Mo.

Lt. Col. A. L. Mason, V. C., U. S. Army.

Dr. Walter Wisnicky, Madison, Wis.

DR. MAYO: I move that the nominations be closed, that the By-laws be suspended and the Secretary be authorized to cast the vote of the Association for those nominated, the seniority of the five vice-presidents to be in the order in which they were nominated.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon, and unanimously carried, after which Secretary Hoskins cast the ballot. . . .

PRESIDENT FITCH: I hereby declare the five members, whose names appear on the board at my right, elected to the offices of first, second, third, fourth and fifth vice-presidents for the ensuing year, the order of seniority being as they appear on the board, in the order of their nomination.

The next office is that of Treasurer. Nominations are in order.

DR. A. E. CAMERON: I have much pleasure in nominating Dr. M. Jacob.

DR. T. H. FERGUSON: I move that the nominations be closed, that the By-laws be suspended and the Secretary instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this Association for Dr. Jacob.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried, after which Secretary Hoskins cast the ballot. . . .

PRESIDENT FITCH: I hereby declare Dr. Jacob elected Treasurer of this organization for the year 1935. (Applause.)

It is now in order for us to elect a member-at-large of the Executive Board, to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. MacKellar, whom you have just elected to the presidency.

DR. C. H. HIGGINS: There is one here with whom I have been associated for a great many years, in a more or less intimate capacity, and one whom you all know. He has worked hard for this Association, and I place in nomination the name of Dr. Cassius Way.

DR. MAYO: I move that the nominations be closed, that the By-laws be suspended, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the election of Dr. Way.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried, after which Secretary Hoskins cast the ballot. . . .

PRESIDENT FITCH: This completes the agenda handed to your President. Has anyone any business he wishes to bring up at this time? If not, a motion to adjourn is in order.

DR. FERGUSON: I so move.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried, and the meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 16, 1934

The closing session was called to order by President Fitch at 4:30 p. m.

PRESIDENT FITCH: This is the closing session of the seventy-first annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and it will be very short.

The House of Representatives today and yesterday has transacted the business which previously has come before this organization. The real activities of this House of Representatives, I do not believe, are appreciated by the membership at large. One of the purposes of the change in our method of transacting business is to relieve us, and when I say "us" I mean the rank and file of the members of the A. V. M. A., of the duties which we have previously performed, leaving us free to attend the scientific sessions of this organization.

Because of the meeting of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress, the full purpose of this change is not yet appreciated. I am perfectly willing to predict, however, that the innovation will be appreciated and that the activities of this organization will be augmented.



### Installation of Officers

This is the final session, and there remains only one matter of business, and that is the induction of the new officers. I wish to appoint Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Hilty to escort Dr. MacKellar, your newly-elected President, to the platform. (Applause.)

Fellow-members, I do not know of any greater pleasure that could come to me than to introduce to you—because you have never seen him before—Dr. Robert S. MacKellar, of New York City, your newly-elected President. (Applause.)

And, Dr. MacKellar, in passing over to you this gavel, I do that with the full knowledge of the responsibilities entailed in the office of President of this, the greatest and largest veterinary organization in the world. I predict for you a most successful administration and, as in my case, the closest coöperation of the veterinarians of this country. It has been for me, and I am sure it will be for you a year of work, but also a year of pleasure.

The new President, Dr. MacKellar. (Applause.)

... Dr. MacKellar took the chair. ...

PRESIDENT MACKELLAR: I wish to thank Dr. Fitch for his very kind remarks, and, fellow-members, I find words are inadequate to express my deep appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me President of the greatest veterinary organization in the world. It was almost with fear and trepidation that I accepted this office, but, coming as it did, as the unanimous action of this great Association, I take it not only as a personal compliment but as a compliment to the practicing veterinarians.

It is needless to say that I will endeavor to do my utmost to serve the Association as I have done in a humble way on your Executive Board, and I am sure that I will have the entire coöperation of not only the officers and of the Executive Board, but of the whole membership.

The past presidents have set a very high precedent for anyone who follows, and it may be possible that I will not be able, physically, to follow the precedents established, but I will do my best. I want to serve notice on the members of the Executive Board and the vice-presidents that I am going to ask them to do some of the work. I have always felt that the vice-presidents should function in representing this great Association throughout the country, and also the members of the Executive Board.

Gentlemen, I have no set speech prepared for this time. I am just simply trying, in a humble way, to express my feelings regarding this important matter. I wish to thank you for the honor,

and I will try to do my best to serve you as your President for the ensuing year.

I thank you. (Applause.)

I now have the privilege of appointing Dr. Ivens and Dr. Kinsley to escort the First Vice-President, Dr. G. A. Dick, of Pennsylvania, to the rostrum. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, may I present the First Vice-President-elect, Dr. Dick.

DR. DICK: Mr. President and Fellow-Members of the A. V. M. A.: I deeply appreciate my election to the office of First Vice-President. This is the greatest organization in the world, and I take the honor very seriously and not lightly. If there is anything I can possibly do to help Dr. MacKellar during this term of office, I shall be only too happy to do it. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT MACKELLAR: I now have the pleasure of appointing Dr. Milks and Dr. Hilty to conduct the Second Vice-President, Dr. W. F. Guard, of Ohio, to the rostrum. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I have the honor to present Dr. Guard, whom you have elected as your Second Vice-President. (Applause.)

DR. GUARD: Mr. President and Members of the Association: I certainly want to express my appreciation for this honor. I feel that with such efficient officers as the President and the First Vice-President they will not need a great deal of assistance from me, but I am always willing to work for the betterment of the A. V. M. A. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT MACKELLAR: I now have the pleasure of asking Dr. Flynn and Dr. Case to escort the Third Vice-President, Dr. H. E. Curry, of Missouri, to the rostrum. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I have the honor to present your Third Vice-President, Dr. Curry. (Applause.)

DR. CURRY: Mr. President and Members of the Association: It is needless for me to say that I appreciate the privilege of serving as your Third Vice-President. I am ready to support you, Dr. MacKellar, in my humble way, or in whatever way I may, and assist you in carrying on your duties as President.

Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT MACKELLAR: I wish to ask Dr. Faulder and Dr. Jacob to escort Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Mason, of the Veterinary Corps, U. S. Army, whom you have elected Fourth Vice-President, to the rostrum. (Absent.) It seems that we are unfortunate in not having Lieutenant-Colonel Mason present.

If he is not present, we will ask the same gentlemen to escort Dr. Walter Wisnicky, of Wisconsin, to the rostrum. Dr. Wisnicky is the Fifth Vice-President.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to present Dr. Wisnicky as your Fifth Vice-President-elect. (Applause.)

DR. WISNICKY: Mr. President and Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association: I am happy and deeply appreciative of the honor which you have bestowed upon me in electing me as one of your vice-presidents.

I am particularly pleased at the remark which our President made a moment ago, to the effect that he expected the vice-presidents to work in the cause of the A. V. M. A. With that admonition, I assure you that I will do everything possible to assist your President and do everything I can in behalf of the A. V. M. A. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT MACKELLAR: I do not think it is necessary to appoint a committee to conduct to this rostrum the gentleman whom I am about to present. He has hit the sawdust trail so often that he knows it well. I am going to ask Dr. Jacob to walk up here so that you, who all know him, may greet him again. (Applause.)

DR. JACOB: Mr. President and Members of the Association: I want to assure you that I again appreciate the honor which you have bestowed upon me. I want to say to you very sincerely that being Treasurer has not always been a bed of roses. However, it has been very gratifying to me, and a great source of comfort, I can assure you, that our officers, especially Dr. MacKellar, as Chairman of the Board, and Dr. Hoskins, as Secretary, have always been willing to share the responsibility with me. I can assure you again that I will do my best to serve you efficiently during the coming year. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT MACKELLAR: Is Dr. Way in the room? (Absent.) As you know, gentlemen—or maybe some of you do not—Dr. Way was elected Member-at-Large of the Executive Board, and your Executive Board in turn honored him by electing him Chairman. I am sorry that he is not in the room so that he could be introduced to you.

Dr. Way, as you know, is Chairman of the Banquet Committee, and has a very good excuse for not being here. He is providing for your comfort and entertainment this evening. I know that you are gratified by his unanimous election, and if it were possible for him to be here he would be.

Gentlemen, allow me to present the Secretary-Editor of this Association, who has been reemployed for the ensuing year, starting January 1, Dr. H. Preston Hoskins. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, that concludes the business of the seventy-first annual convention of the A. V. M. A., unless you have something that you wish to bring before the body.

The Secretary has just called to my attention the fact that the House of Representatives has accepted the invitation to meet in Oklahoma City next year. This is where the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association will be held in 1935.

Another item for your information is that Dr. T. E. Munce, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was elected Chairman of the House of Representatives for this year.

DR. C. W. FOGLE: I move we adjourn.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried, and the meeting was adjourned at 5:10 p. m.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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### Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the House of Representatives, New York, N. Y., August 15-16, 1934

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 15, 1934

The opening session of the first meeting of the House of Representatives of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, in conjunction with the seventy-first annual convention of the Association, convened at 4 p. m., Dr. H. Preston Hoskins presiding.

CHAIRMAN HOSKINS: Gentlemen: This, the first meeting of the A. V. M. A. House of Representatives, is unusual in that there really is no provision, legally, for a presiding officer, but, as I am in the habit of doing various and sundry odd jobs, I have taken it upon myself to call this meeting to order.

Before we proceed with the agenda, I am going to ask President Fitch to take about three minutes to make a statement to you.

DR. C. P. FITCH: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I was asked by Dr. J. C. Flynn, chairman of the Special Committee on NRA of the American Veterinary Medical Association, to attend the meeting of the Subcommittee on Codes of the Baby Chick Hatchery Association recently held in Cleveland. I have attended meetings of this organization, of which this subcommittee was an integral part, on other occasions. Their attitude toward the veterinary profession, in my humble opinion, has not been what it should have been.

I was very deeply gratified however, to note a very considerable change; in fact, I might say I noted a transformation on their



part in their attitude toward our profession. I am here to report that they adopted and referred to their Association nearly all the recommendations which I made in regard to the control of diseases of poultry, largely related to pullorum disease.

I am here to state one thing only, and that is, that in their code it is provided (and this is quoted) that "the official state agency directs the disease work of the state."

Now, it is up to you, as representatives of your respective states, to see that the veterinary profession is properly and sufficiently represented in that official state agency. Mr. Termolin, a representative of the federal government, was present, and he, at my request, gave the results of a survey which he had made of these official state agencies having control of pullorum disease and other work in connection with their code plans, and his report showed that there were at least one-third of the states carrying on this work in which there was no veterinary representation in their official state agencies. Let us get busy! (Applause.)

DR. C. A. CARY: I rise to a point of order, and that is, whether it is not the first duty for us to elect a chairman.

CHAIRMAN HOSKINS: I think we should have the roll-call first.

... The calling of the roll indicated the presence of the following official delegates:

Alabama.....	C. A. Cary
Arizona.....	No representative
California.....	C. M. Haring
Colorado.....	E. N. Stout
Connecticut.....	Edwin Laitinen
Delaware.....	No representative
Florida.....	John R. Wells
Georgia.....	C. C. Rife
Illinois.....	J. V. Lacroix
Indiana.....	J. L. Axby
Iowa.....	C. E. Juhl
Kansas.....	Charles W. Bower
Kentucky.....	E. A. Caslick
Louisiana.....	No representative
Maine.....	J. F. Witter
Maryland.....	John P. Turner
Massachusetts.....	B. S. Killian
Michigan.....	F. E. Stiles
Minnesota.....	P. H. Radford
Missouri.....	A. T. Kinsley
Montana.....	Hadleigh Marsh
Nebraska.....	S. W. Phillips
Nevada.....	No representative
New Jersey.....	W. B. Maxson
New York.....	H. J. Milks
North Carolina.....	A. A. Husman
North Dakota.....	T. O. Brandenburg

Ohio .....	C. W. Fogle
Oklahoma .....	C. C. Hisel
Oregon .....	B. T. Simms
Pennsylvania .....	T. E. Munce
Rhode Island .....	Thomas E. Robinson
South Carolina .....	F. P. Caughman
South Dakota .....	No representative
Tennessee .....	M. Jacob
Texas .....	N. F. Williams
Utah .....	No representative
Vermont .....	No representative
Virginia .....	I. D. Wilson
Washington .....	E. E. Wegner
Wisconsin .....	Walter Wisnicky

CHAIRMAN HOSKINS: Some of you may have noted that the names of seven states do not appear on the list of delegates and alternates, copies of which have been distributed. Six of those are states that have not affiliated. The other is Idaho, which has no state association.

There is no question about there being a quorum present.

The present Constitution and By-laws provide that the House will select its own chairman annually, so I will entertain nominations for a chairman.

DR. CARY: I want to nominate the man who originated this idea and was the father of it and worked for several years in getting this House of Representatives established. He needs no introduction. He has been president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. I want to nominate Dr. T. E. Munce, of Pennsylvania, the father of this organization.

DR. A. T. KINSLEY: I second the nomination and move that the nominations be closed and that Dr. Munce be elected by acclamation.

... The motion was severally seconded. ...

CHAIRMAN HOSKINS: Dr. Munce has been nominated and it has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed and that the House elect him to the chairmanship by acclamation. All those in favor make it manifest by the usual sign. Those opposed, "no." Dr. Munce is elected.

Dr. Munce, will you please take the chair?

... Dr. Munce assumed the chair. ...

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Gentlemen, I appreciate very highly the honor that you have conferred upon me. I am sorry that the inaugurating of this scheme for conducting the business of the American Veterinary Medical Association has taken place under what I might say are unfavorable circumstances, by reason of the crowded time and the time which has been occupied by the International Veterinary Congress. However, I am hopeful that

we may get a good start, and I am going to ask that we expedite the business as much as possible, at the same time not losing sight of the importance of this body to the A. V. M. A.

Before going any further I am going to ask Dr. Hoskins to read the functions or duties of the House of Representatives.

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** To save time I will not read them; but, I will explain them very briefly. Your action in amending the Constitution and By-laws resulted in delegating to the House of Representatives all of the powers and all of the authority that previously belonged to the general sessions of the Association, with the exception of the election of officers.

**CHAIRMAN MUNCE:** So you will readily see the responsibility and the importance of this meeting, and the care that should be exercised in its deliberations and decisions. I am exceedingly hopeful that, while we are pressed for time and are anxious to get out, we will not unduly rush the business. Take time enough, gentlemen, to consider carefully the various problems and questions which are presented.

### Report of the Executive Board

The first order of business is the report of the Executive Board, by Dr. R. S. MacKellar, Chairman.

**DR. MACKELLAR:** Mr. Chairman, I will ask Secretary Hoskins to read the amendments as presented by the Executive Board.

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** The Executive Board met on Sunday and, in the course of that meeting (which lasted all day), several matters came up that were believed to be primarily the business of the House of Representatives, and the Board decided to have those matters brought before the House at this meeting.

The first is in connection with the selection of a chairman. As I told you in opening the meeting, when the Constitution and By-laws were amended to provide the necessary machinery for the House of Representatives, it was provided that the House each year should elect its own chairman. If you will just visualize the possibilities of this action, I do not think there is anybody who would not be able to see the possibility of losing a great deal of valuable time at our meetings just in getting organized, and the suggestion that comes from the Board is to the effect that you give serious consideration to amending the Constitution and By-laws to provide for having the President of the Association act as Chairman of the House of Representatives *ex officio*.

This matter may be taken up under "New Business," or it may

be taken up and acted upon in connection with your action on the report of the Executive Board.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: If there is no objection, we will consider it as part of the report of the Executive Board.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The second matter is in connection with credentials for delegates and alternates to the House of Representatives. The experience of the past year and a half has shown that it would be highly advisable for this body to have a Committee on Credentials, to formulate a set of rules to guide your Secretary in accepting the credentials of delegates. We have not been very strict this year, because we have realized that the scheme is a new one and various state associations have taken various methods of electing or appointing their delegates, and the manner of notifying the Secretary has varied considerably. We believe it would be desirable for us to have a uniform method and require that credentials be filed in a uniform way, and that these credentials should be examined at each annual meeting by a committee provided for that purpose.

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I move that the President appoint a Committee on Credentials, consisting of three members, to prepare rules and regulations for next year.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: You have heard the motion that the Chairman be authorized to appoint a Committee on Credentials. Are there any remarks on the motion?

. . . The motion was voted upon and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I would like to point out, at this time, that in the event the suggested change is not made in the Constitution and By-laws to provide for having the President act as Chairman of the House of Representatives, provision should be made that the Chairman of the House carry over until the next annual meeting. Otherwise, there will be no chairman or head of the House of Representatives in the interim between meetings.

As the third recommendation, the members of the Executive Board suggest to the House of Representatives that consideration be given to amending the Constitution and By-laws to provide for the House nominating three candidates for President each year, to be balloted upon by mail. That, of course, is in line with a suggestion that has been made at various times, that we elect our President by a mail ballot in the same way that the members of the Executive Board are elected at the present time.

Those are the matters which came before the Executive Board and which that body deemed should be referred to the House as being strictly the business of this body.



DR. C. W. FOGLE: I move that Recommendation No. 3 be adopted.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: As the Chair interprets the Constitution and By-laws, proposed amendments go to the Executive Board and are held over for one year.

DR. WILLIAMS: Is that necessary, inasmuch as these recommendations are coming from the Executive Board?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I think I had better clarify the atmosphere a little bit. You are now considering matters which have been referred to the House of Representatives by the Executive Board. Now, in the event that you look favorably upon any or all of these suggestions, then it will be in order for you to instruct your Secretary to prepare the necessary amendments to provide for these changes, and these amendments automatically will go back to the Executive Board for approval or disapproval.

DR. HADLEIGH MARSH: I would like to have that recommendation stated a little more clearly. If an amendment is going to be presented to this House I think it should be definitely in writing. Should that not be done before we act upon it?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: You should understand that you must first decide whether or not you wish the manner of electing the President changed from the present method. It is up to you first to decide whether you want to elect your President by a mail ballot or not. Then, in the event of your favoring such a change, it is suggested that, instead of having a primary election by mail, such as we now have in the Executive Board elections, we eliminate that mail primary election and have the House of Representatives nominate three candidates for President who will be voted upon by mail ballot.

DR. MARSH: To bring this before the House, a motion should be made to the effect that we do wish to change it from the present system.

DR. FOGLE: That is what my motion covered. I made the motion that we adopt the recommendation as read, which of course would entail what would follow, as Dr. Hoskins has suggested. I feel that it has to be adopted or rejected before Dr. Hoskins or anybody else can go ahead in the matter.

DR. CARY: I think the order of procedure here is for us to vote, by motion, to direct Dr. Hoskins to prepare this amendment to the Constitution and By-laws. It will then go to the Executive Board and carry over for a year, and will be presented to this organization for adoption next year. That is the order of pro-

cedure, and that is the way we have to do it. I wrote the Constitution and By-laws.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The point that I would like to have clearly understood is that if you approve the recommendation of the Executive Board you are favoring a change in the method of electing your President, from the present method to the mail ballot. In other words, the suggestion from the Board that the nominations for President be made by the House is predicated on the adoption of the mail ballot for the election of President.

DR. J. L. AXBY: When would this become operative, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: We could not finally act upon the amendment until the 1935 meeting, because all amendments must lie on the table for one year, and in the meantime must be reviewed by the Executive Board. Looking ahead, it would be practically necessary to provide that the proposed change go into effect at the 1935 meeting, so that we would elect our President under the present method next year, and nominations for the next President would be made by the House also next year.

DR. AXBY: I raised the question for fear that there would be a misunderstanding. That means that next year we would elect a President in the same manner as we did in 1934, and if this amendment is approved by the Executive Board and adopted by the House of Representatives next year, the plan will not become operative until 1936.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Furthermore, it is the Chair's understanding that this proposition will come before the 1935 meeting, and you will have the further opportunity of considering, and rejecting or approving it finally.

DR. B. T. SIMMS: I would like to see this motion defeated. I think, if we will look over the list of men who attend our Association meetings, we will find that approximately half our membership never appear at any meeting. We would be electing, then, with an electorate who know practically nothing of the men for whom they are voting. I believe in an intelligent electorate. I believe the men who come to the Association meetings at least have an opportunity to see the men who are nominated on the floor. They may not become personally acquainted with them, but they do have an opportunity to get a little information about them.

Now, then, maybe I am setting up a straw man, but I foresee a situation in which, with three men nominated and with at least half of the voting members not being acquainted with any of

those three except by hearsay, one of these men could be elected simply through activity in sending out a considerable amount of propaganda through the mail.

Somebody said that this would take the election of the President out of politics. I think it would put the election of the President into politics, and I hope that this motion does not prevail. I believe the majority of our members are well satisfied with the present method of selecting our President. I know that this question has come up in the past, and I have heard a good many members say that one of the reasons they enjoyed coming to the meetings was to have a chance to vote for the President and to see the man before their vote was cast.

DR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, I know of no better or sounder way of nominating your President than by the action of the various state, territorial and provincial veterinary organizations. I think it is a great deal sounder to place the fate of this organization in the hands of the representatives who are here today than to handle it in any other way by which we have ever elected a President of this organization.

As I went through the country on my tours as President of the Association, I was impressed with the urge for a change in our method of electing our President if we hoped to hold our Association together and hoped to expand its membership. There are men contributing to this Association year after year who are unable to attend a meeting and who feel that they have very little voice in its affairs because they are deprived of the opportunity of voting for a President.

As representative as this House is today and as it always will be, if we name three men, there can be no mistake in electing one of those men as President of this Association, and I hope that this motion will carry.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. Chairman, what has been said, I think, is all very true; but we are a young institution. We have plenty of things to do, and I think it is best to go just a little slowly and be certain of our ground as we go. Our members used to say that the Association was run by the Executive Board. If we are not careful they will say it is run by the House of Representatives. I hope that this motion will be defeated at the present time, for I believe it will be best for our organization at large to understand this duty that has been presented to us without our creating new things all the time to be brought before the Association.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: This is a very important question, gentlemen, and I should like to see a very full and free discussion of it.

DR. JOHN R. WELLS: The safest democratic government is that in which the greatest number of men vote. If the members of this Association enjoy assisting in electing their President and are unable to come to the meetings, they do not have that pleasure. The fear that Dr. Simms expressed will be eliminated, as far as I can see, by the fact that the House of Representatives will choose three prominent men. It will be a matter, then, of selecting one of those three to be our President. The fear he expressed of having the membership at large elect a President will be somewhat checked by that phase, and I heartily approve of it.

DR. AXBY: It always has seemed to me that, no matter where our meetings are held, the greater percentage of the membership always remains at home. Not being present, they do not have an opportunity to participate in what is ordinarily regarded as the most vital principle in the form of government that we have in this country, which is a personal opportunity to vote for an individual.

I believe everybody will agree that the backbone of the American Veterinary Medical Association is the practitioner. We see full well at this meeting the effect of the conditions that prevail in this country, as is made manifest by the absence of the practitioners. In order that the practitioner may have the opportunity that he prizes so highly, that of voting for the man who is to direct the progress of this Association for each ensuing year, this motion should carry, and I believe that the satisfactory response that will come from the members as a result of its passage will be an increased benefit and not an injury in any way. In order that the practitioner may have an opportunity, through this plan, such as he has never had before, I hope that the motion prevails.

DR. CARY: I was criticized a good deal for originating the mail ballot for electing the members of the Executive Board. It has gone through and it has been very successful to date, with some few exceptions.

You do not understand what you are doing today, some of you. I do not want to criticize you, but I want to say that this motion is just to order the Secretary to prepare this amendment and to present it to you next year, when you can vote it down or adopt it. You are not adopting this now. You are just getting it in form for action, and if you do not want it at the end of another year you can vote it out.



I think we will gain a good deal of time if we will just pass this motion and let it go on until next year. Then, if you do not want it, vote it out at the meeting next year.

DR. E. E. WEGNER: It seems to me that there is another thing that ought to be considered. We have been using this system of voting in the various districts in electing our members of the Executive Board. In the district of which I happen to be a member the thing is top-heavy on the east end. It is perfectly natural for the men in that district to dominate the election. They will always do it because they are there to do it. They know the men; they have good men. We do not criticize our representatives. They are fine, but they will always dominate that district.

If you put in this sort of election, the center of population of the veterinarians of this country will dominate the presidency, the same as they do in the districts, because they will know the men at home. There will be fine men nominated from the centers of dense veterinary population, and they will support those men, and I predict that the hinterland will look on while the rest of them run the Association.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN: This being new, I am afraid that we are moving a little too fast, and I would like to make a motion to table that for one year, to give us a chance to think it over.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The vote will be on the question of the adoption of the motion to table.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That brings up the first problem that confronts this body, and while I am not discussing the motion, I want to explain two things at one time. Each state has one delegate, and that delegate casts the vote or votes of his state—one, two, three, or four, as the case may be. You will readily appreciate the fact that a question coming before this body can not always be decided by an "aye" and "nay" vote. If there is a division, as in this case, it must be a roll-call vote, because some states have more votes than others.

... The ballot on the motion to table resulted in 34 votes "no" and 28 "yes" votes, and the motion to table was lost. ...

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Now, the vote is on the original motion to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Board.

... The motion was voted upon and carried. ...

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Does the House desire a roll-call vote?

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. Chairman, I voted against it both times, but I am willing to concede that the other side beat us. We will meet you next year. We do not need any roll-call.

DR. WILLIAMS: I do not believe that the first recommendation of the Executive Board was acted upon—providing that the President of the Association shall act as Chairman ex officio of this body.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That is correct. Only the second and third recommendations have been acted upon.

DR. MARSH: I move that the first recommendation of the Executive Board, with regard to the President of the Association acting as ex-officio chairman of the House, be adopted.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In effect, you are approving a suggestion that the necessary amendments be prepared to provide for that change.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

... The motion was voted upon and carried. ...

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Now we will have the report of the Secretary-Editor.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Gentlemen, if you will allow me, I am going to give you a very brief résumé of this report, because it is rather lengthy and a great deal of it is statistical, as each annual report is. All of it will be published in the JOURNAL.

... Secretary Hoskins then abstracted his report. ...

### Report of the Secretary-Editor

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

#### INTRODUCTION

The activities of the past year, with particular reference to the A. V. M. A. office, have been unusual for several reasons, the most prominent of these being the fact that the office was also the headquarters of the General Secretary of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress. Another factor that made the year unusual was that, with the adoption of amendments to the Constitution and By-laws at the 1933 meeting, the form of organization of the A. V. M. A. was radically changed. Reference is made to the creation of the House of Representatives.

Although efforts have been made for years to maintain contacts between the A. V. M. A. office and the various state, territorial and provincial veterinary medical associations, these contacts have not been what they should have been in all cases. Some of these associations meet only once a year and there is little or no activity between meetings. Frequent changes in the officers, particularly in that of secretary, result in temporary losses of contact. It should be kept in mind that at the present time there is not a single one of these associations that employs a full-time secretary. In practically every case this office is filled by a man who is a busy practitioner or official, having only a very limited amount of time to devote to his association office. The affiliation of nearly all of our state associations with the A. V. M. A. now makes necessary a continuous, intimate contact between the con-

stituent bodies and the parent organization. Plans have already been made to develop and maintain this contact. At another place in this report, further reference will be made to the House of Representatives.

#### INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS

Immediately after the adjournment of the Chicago convention one year ago, it was necessary to turn our attention to the preparations for the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress. Up to that time, most of the preliminary correspondence had been handled by Dr. Adolph Eichhorn in his capacity as Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Congress. By the middle of September, a large part of the correspondence had been transferred to the A. V. M. A. office and, from that time on, many of the details in connection with the Congress program were worked out in Chicago. The first large task involved correspondence with more than 100 reporters, all but 22 of whom were located in foreign countries. Many of the letters had to be written in one of the three foreign languages that were official for the Congress—French, German or Spanish.

On November 16, our office staff was augmented by the arrival of Mr. Ernst Haux, who had served on the staff of Dr. Fred Bullock, at the time of the London Congress, in 1930. His familiarity with details in connection with the Congress, as well as his knowledge of the official languages of the Congress, proved to be highly valuable to the General Secretary.

The preparation and mailing of an edition of 5,000 copies of the Preliminary Program of the Congress followed closely on the correspondence with the reporters. Then came the issuance of the official invitations to participate in the Congress, extended to all foreign governments through the Department of State at Washington. Almost simultaneously, invitations were issued to about 700 organizations and institutions in all parts of the world. Compiling a mailing list for these invitations proved to be no small task. At about this time, publicity work in behalf of the Congress was started in earnest, and membership campaigns were launched in the various states by members of the Organizing Committee.

During March, the first of the Congress reports were received, and these continued to come in right up to the week before the Congress. Arrangements had to be made for translations of the summaries of 81 reports into three languages. At this stage, the enrollment of members was beginning to take place in earnest. Due to difficulties in connection with transmitting funds from a number of foreign countries, complications arose which made orderly bookkeeping somewhat difficult. For a time it seemed that each day brought a new problem. However, these were finally solved in one way or another. Membership cards were prepared and mailed to 2,570 members, the number enrolled up to August 6.

The preparation and printing of the Official Program in four languages proved to be a tedious task, especially when it got to the proof-reading stage. Finally this job was completed with the mailing of about 3,000 copies of the Program to all parts of the world. About this time, the membership campaign was in high gear. New members were being enrolled at a rate that averaged 30 per day for several weeks. Detailed records were kept at all times, so that reports could be made from day to day to our workers in the various states, to keep them informed of the progress of the campaign.

Beginning with the December, 1933, issue of the JOURNAL, a separate department headed, "Twelfth International Veterinary Congress," was

inaugurated, to help along the publicity work in connection with the Congress. Altogether, this department, in addition to several editorials, has contributed 39 pages of publicity material designed to stimulate interest in and create enthusiasm for the Congress.

#### NEW OFFICE QUARTERS

Shortly after the A. V. M. A. office was moved to Chicago, it became very apparent that the location on West Washington Boulevard was undesirable for a number of reasons. It was not convenient for the majority of those who had occasion to call at the office, and it was even less convenient for the members of the A. V. M. A. office staff who had to go back and forth every day. Furthermore, the building in which we were located was not an office building and lacked many of the conveniences to be found in a modern office building.

Investigation disclosed that suitable space could be obtained in a number of buildings located in or near the Loop district, on reasonable terms. A very thorough canvass was made in an effort to find what promised to be the most desirable space, with location and terms as the primary considerations. With the approval of the Executive Board, space was leased on the 18th floor of the La Salle-Wacker Building, at the corner of La Salle Street and Wacker Drive, for a period of five years, at a stepped-up rental which will average about \$175 per month over the five-year period. This space had not been occupied previously and all partitions and doors were put in according to our specifications, with the result that all floor space is being used to advantage. The suite consists of a general office, private office, library, workroom (multi-graphing, addressing, mailing, etc.), storeroom and a small reception-hall. Completion of moving from the old quarters into the new location was accomplished in October, 1933, and our occupancy of the new offices has borne out our expectations fully.

TABLE I—*Distribution of applications, year ended July 31, 1934.*

STATES, ETC.	APPLICANTS	STATES, ETC.	APPLICANTS
Oklahoma.....	12	Quebec.....	2
Illinois.....	11	Alberta.....	1
Iowa.....	9	Colorado.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	9	Georgia.....	1
New Jersey.....	8	Kentucky.....	1
Indiana.....	6	Louisiana.....	1
New York.....	5	Massachusetts.....	1
California.....	4	Mexico.....	1
Minnesota.....	4	North Carolina.....	1
Missouri.....	4	Ontario.....	1
Nebraska.....	4	Rhode Island.....	1
Connecticut.....	3	Tennessee.....	1
Michigan.....	3	Texas.....	1
Ohio.....	3	Utah.....	1
Washington.....	3	Vermont.....	1
Wisconsin.....	3	West Virginia.....	1
Kansas.....	2	Wyoming.....	1
Mississippi.....	2		
		Total.....	113



## MEMBERSHIP

In view of the fact that a membership campaign in behalf of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress was in progress in practically every state in the Union during the past year, it was thought advisable to refrain from conducting an organized campaign for new members of the A. V. M. A. until after the Congress. However, even in the absence of any drive for new members, 113 applications were received during the year ended July 31, 1934, an increase of 43 per cent over the number of applications filed during the year ended July 31, 1933. As was the case in the previous year, many of these applications resulted from correspondence with the individual veterinarians concerned. In a number of cases, A. V. M. A. members rendered conspicuous service in securing applications. In this connection, we are pleased to mention Drs. C. C. Hisel, of Oklahoma; W. F. Guard, of Ohio; C. D. Lee, of Iowa, and W. C. Herrold, of Nebraska. Table I shows the distribution of the 113 applications received during the year. It will be noted that the applicants were located in 31 states, three Canadian provinces and Mexico.

## DEATHS

The number of deaths among the members of the A. V. M. A. reached a new high mark during the year just closed, as forecast in our report of a year ago. Three honorary members, 58 members on the active list, and 24 former members brought the total deaths to 85. In addition to these, the JOURNAL reported, during the period covered by this report, the deaths of 55 graduate veterinarians who had never been affiliated with the A. V. M. A. This brings the total number of known deaths in the profession during the year (not counting the three honorary members of the A. V. M. A.) to 140. It is quite likely that other deaths have occurred, that have not been reported to or recorded in the A. V. M. A. office. A request that has been made before is repeated here—that members report deaths of veterinarians promptly to the A. V. M. A. office, whether the deceased be members or not. Do not take it for granted that somebody else will report a death. Just drop a post card, or mail a newspaper clipping, if nothing else. Help us keep our office records up to date. We take this occasion to thank those members who have reported deaths during the past year.

The statistics in table II may be of interest, showing the increase in the death-rate among members of the A. V. M. A. during recent years.

TABLE II—Death-rate of A. V. M. A. members (1931-1934).

REPORT FOR YEAR	DEATHS OF MEMBERS			TOTALS	DEATH-RATE (ACTIVE MEM- BERS PER 1,000)
	ACTIVE	FORMER	HONORARY		
1931	38	12	1	51	8.47
1932	45	30	3	68	10.33
1933	45	31	0	76	10.96
1934	58	24	3	85	14.87

The names of the members and former members, whose deaths have been recorded during the year, are listed here. In practically all cases obituary notices have already been published in the JOURNAL.

*Honorary Members*

Morkeberg, Prof. W. A., Copenhagen, Denmark.  
Porcher, Prof. Charles, Paris, France.  
Welch, W. H., Baltimore, Md.

*Active Members*

Anderson, Fred E., Findlay, Ohio.  
Armstrong, Wilfred Ernest, Wigton, Cumberland, England.  
Bennett, Leslie Herman, Monroe, La.  
Bland, Thomas, Waterbury, Conn.  
Bushnell, Fred Forbes, South Manchester, Conn.  
Cornman, Ernest L., Marietta, Pa.  
Craver, Samuel R., Youngstown, Ohio.  
Curran, Robert F., Buda, Ill.  
Dabbelt, A. H., Coldwater, Ohio.  
Dardis, Thomas L., Stockton, Calif.  
Darke, Carlisle Norwood, Queens Village, N. Y.  
Denham, Alexander H., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Dorian, Frank P., Yonkers, N. Y.  
Eckert, Henry F., Markesan, Wis.  
Eddy, C. W., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Fair, John D., Millersburg, Ohio.  
Flowers, A. E., Dallas, Texas.  
Foster, J. D., Newton, Pa.  
Frank, Harve, Jewell, Kan.  
Friedheim, Louis, Rock Hill, S. C.  
George, Albert Edward, Flint, Mich.  
Gieskemeyer, Harry, Fort Thomas, Ky.  
Gilchrist, William T., Norfolk, Va.  
Graham, James, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Graham, Percy, Red Springs, N. C.  
Gregory, Roy A., Gaithersburg, Md.  
Guilfoyle, Harold N., Wethersfield, Conn.  
Hart, William J., Wetmore, Kan.  
Hazlet, Samuel K., Oelwein, Ia.  
Hillman, John Wilson, North Adams, Mass.  
Hoekzema, Otto Frederick, McBain, Mich.  
Holkenbrink, Fred W., Saint Joseph, Mo.  
Houck, Ulysses Grant, Washington, D. C.  
Huff, Joseph Neal, Denver, Colo.  
Ketchum, Frank D., Pasadena, Calif.  
Kulp, A. I., Silver Lake, Ind.  
Landon, Frank D., Great Barrington, Mass.  
McAhren, Delano Willard, Sioux City, Ia.  
Mattrocce, Daniel, Los Banos, Calif.  
Metcalf, Glenn Adelbert, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Morris, Harry, Baton Rouge, La.  
Nickel, Charles Christian, Nowata, Okla.  
Nilson, Walter L., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Palmer, Charles F., Houston, Tex.  
Pattison, Marvin L., Lemoore, Calif.  
Pederson, Gunerius Mont, Hamler, Ohio.  
Philp, Fred W., Dodgeville, Wis.  
Ramlar, John Verlin, Albert Lea, Minn.  
Reno, John S., Southport, Ind.  
Ridge, William Hodgson, Somerton, Pa.  
Robinson, John W., Natick, Mass.  
Smeltzer, Harvey A., Appleton, Wis.

Steers, K. O., San Francisco, Calif.  
Stoner, E. E., North Canton, Ohio.  
Troutwyler, Joseph A., Roselle, N. J.  
West, Patrick F., Chicago, Ill.  
Winslow, Charles E., Rockland, Mass.  
Young, Samuel Taylor, Middleburg, Va.

*Former Members*

Barnett, Joseph A., Edwardsville, Ill.  
Bretz, Stanton Ellsworth, Prospect, Ohio.  
Carson, James R., Cicero, Ind.  
Edewaard, Herman C., Holland, Mich.  
Ehle, Archie M., Kansas City, Mo.  
Hawkins, Joseph, Harbor City, Calif.  
Henning, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
Hicks, Floyd H., Allegan, Mich.  
King, Chester Anderson, Cawker City, Kan.  
Larson, Casper H., Clarksville, Ark.  
McDonough, James, Mount Clair, N. J.  
Major, John Perry, Anderson S. C.  
Martin Ernest M., Waynesville N. C.  
Orr, William Crosby, Dillon, Mont.  
Patch, Fred G., Roseville, Ill.  
Pease, James Frederick, Saint Louis, Mo.  
Ramsey, Roy L., Lapeer, Mich.  
Rich, Gerald, Augusta, Ga.  
Schuchert, Ray, Keystone, Ia.  
Self, Presley M., Farmersburg, Ind.  
Shepard, Edgar H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Stokes, Josiah, Elmhurst, Ill.  
Tiffany, Arthur L., Monroe, Mich.  
Wright, Charles H., Kansas City, Mo.

RESIGNATIONS

The resignations of 31 members have been received and have been approved by the Executive Board. In approximately one-third of the cases the members who have tendered their resignations have either retired from active veterinary work or have withdrawn from the profession to go into other fields. Another one-third of those resigning indicate that they were compelled to do so for financial reasons. In practically all of the other cases no reason was given, although one member did indicate that he was resigning because he did not have an opportunity to attend any of the annual meetings of the Association. The list of resignations follows:

Barger, Seth E., Fort Smith, Ark. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Buie, J., Edmonton, Alta. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Conlon, L. H., Ulster, Pa. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Elliott, C. S., Greenville, Ohio. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Ewers, S. V., El Paso, Texas. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Gillies, D. R., Washington, D. C. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Gurney, Harry L., San Diego, Calif. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Hannon, Joseph, Honolulu, T. H. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Heath, B. W., Whittier, Calif. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Hedley, C., Allentown, Pa. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Hill, Col. Wm. P., Fort Meade, Md. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Howard, W. K., Pittsburg, Kan. (Mar. 31, 1934)  
Hueben, Frank W., Houstonia, Mo. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
Jakeman, W., Halifax, N. S. (Dec. 31, 1934)

Jones, T. B., Phoenix, Ariz. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 McIlmurray, Morgan F., Elkton, Mich. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Martin, Walter L., Kansas City, Mo. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Nash, E. C., Arcadia, Wis. (June 30, 1934)  
 Parker, Basal C., Whale Island, Alaska. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Pethick, W. H., Charlottetown, P. E. I. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Plaskett, W. S., Saint Petersburg, Fla. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Rand, J. B., Bunceton, Mo. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Reber, A. N., Kansas City, Kan. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Redden, E. M., Norfolk, Nebr. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Shartle, Clarence F., Stilesville, Ind. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Shonyo, J. H., West Saint John, N. S. (June 30, 1932)  
 Stringer, N. I., Wenona, Ill. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Watson, W. E., Metamora, Ohio. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 Weagley, C. B., Middletown, Md. (Dec. 31, 1933)  
 White, Jesse H., Maywood, Ill. (Feb. 28, 1934)  
 White, S. A. K., Victoria, B. C. (Dec. 31, 1934)

#### HONOR ROLL

Two of our members have earned the right to be added to the Honor Roll of the A. V. M. A. this year, as a result of having been on the active membership roll continuously for a period of 50 years:

Dr. George H. Berns (Col. '79), Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Dr. A. G. Vogt (Amer. '84), Allenhurst, N. J.

The Honor Roll now contains five names, three members having been placed on it one year ago, following the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws providing for this distinction. An examination of the records shows that no other members will be eligible for places on the Honor Roll until 1937.

#### PAYMENT OF DUES

The payment of dues during the past year was about on a par with the previous year. As is the case every year, it has been necessary to drop quite a number of members for the non-payment of dues, but a careful examination of the figures in this connection shows that the A. V. M. A. has done surprisingly well during the past five years in the way of holding its members. The final figures for the year, after giving effect to all losses caused by death, resignation or delinquency, will show a net loss of approximately 250 members. This will mean a loss of approximately 14 per cent from our peak membership of 1930-31, or a loss of slightly less than 5 per cent from all causes during each of the last three years. Table III shows how well our members are keeping up with their dues. By way of explanation for the figures in the column headed "D-3," it should be explained that in practically every one of these 77 cases of members who are more than two years behind with their dues they have requested the Secretary to keep their names on the roll and have promised to pay their dues just as soon as possible. The retaining of these members on the roll has been approved by the Executive Board.

It is a pleasure to direct attention to the fact that two states—Maine and Nevada—have 100 per cent clean records in the matter of dues. The dues of all members in these two states are paid to date. The same holds for Alaska, the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico. In table III, a bold-faced star (★) indicates all members have paid their dues to date. In several instances, the failure of a single member to pay his dues has resulted in keeping his state from having a clean record.



TABLE III—*Payment of dues and distribution of membership.*

STATE	PAID*	D-1†	D-2‡	D-3§	TOTAL
Alabama.....	23	7	0	1	31
Arizona.....	8	2	1	0	11
Arkansas.....	9	1	2	2	14
California.....	236	32	29	3	300
Colorado.....	32	6	5	0	43
Connecticut.....	37	3	3	1	44
Delaware.....	10	1	0	0	11
District of Columbia.....	48	2	1	1	52
Florida.....	36	5	3	1	45
Georgia.....	26	6	5	2	39
Idaho.....	12	2	1	0	15
Illinois.....	148	54	17	4	223
Indiana.....	82	30	15	1	128
Iowa.....	163	28	36	4	231
Kansas.....	85	19	7	5	116
Kentucky.....	36	0	4	1	41
Louisiana.....	17	8	4	0	29
★Maine.....	14	0	0	0	14
Maryland.....	52	6	2	2	62
Massachusetts.....	69	14	1	1	85
Michigan.....	103	20	10	8	141
Minnesota.....	118	26	25	2	171
Mississippi.....	17	3	1	0	21
Missouri.....	91	18	12	4	125
Montana.....	16	3	1	0	20
Nebraska.....	67	7	12	0	86
★Nevada.....	11	0	0	0	11
New Hampshire.....	9	1	0	0	10
New Jersey.....	82	4	4	4	94
New Mexico.....	11	1	0	0	12
New York.....	217	17	14	2	250
North Carolina.....	17	5	6	3	31
North Dakota.....	26	6	2	0	34
Ohio.....	171	39	17	3	230
Oklahoma.....	41	14	4	0	59
Oregon.....	36	2	2	1	41
Pennsylvania.....	209	27	17	7	260
Rhode Island.....	12	0	1	0	13
South Carolina.....	15	4	0	0	19
South Dakota.....	36	7	6	2	51
Tennessee.....	21	5	4	1	31
Texas.....	97	17	5	1	120
Utah.....	15	2	1	2	20
Vermont.....	22	0	1	0	23
Virginia.....	41	5	2	1	49
Washington.....	42	4	1	2	49
West Virginia.....	15	2	3	2	22
Wisconsin.....	69	25	12	0	106
Wyoming.....	9	1	0	0	10
★Alaska.....	1	0	0	0	1
★Canal Zone.....	5	0	0	0	5
Hawaii.....	14	2	0	0	16
★Puerto Rico.....	3	0	0	0	3
Philippines.....	14	2	2	0	18
Canada.....	100	16	9	3	128
Foreign.....	35	5	0	0	40
Honorary.....					45
Totals.....	2,951	516	310	77	3,899

\*Indicates dues for 1934 are paid.

†Indicates dues for 1934 are unpaid.

‡Indicates dues for 1933 and 1934 are unpaid.

§Indicates dues for 1932, 1933 and 1934 are unpaid.

TABLE IIIa—Recapitulation.

	PAID	D-1	D-2	D-3	TOTALS
District 1.....	100	16	9	3	128
District 2.....	301	32	21	11	365
District 3.....	299	109	44	5	457
District 4.....	362	54	31	15	462
District 5.....	281	54	61	6	402
District 6.....	321	44	36	5	406
District 7.....	273	36	27	5	341
District 8.....	340	77	34	12	463
District 9.....	380	35	20	4	439
District 10.....	274	59	27	11	371
Foreign.....	20	0	0	0	20
Honorary.....					45
Totals.....	2,951	516	310	77	3,899

## AFFILIATION

Since the final report\* of the Special Committee on Affiliation of State and Provincial Associations with the A. V. M. A. was made, at the Chicago meeting, one year ago, six more state veterinary medical associations have voted to affiliate, bringing the total number up to 41.† The six states which have voted to affiliate during the past year are:

Alabama	Indiana	Rhode Island
Arizona	Iowa	South Dakota

Communications have been addressed to the secretaries of all of the state associations that have affiliated, explaining in each case the plan of organization of the House of Representatives, the length of the appointment of the delegate and alternate from each organization, when these should be elected or appointed, as well as other details of the plan.

Formal notification of this meeting was mailed to each delegate and alternate as far as our information would permit. In several cases, a state association provided for a delegate but no alternate. Up to the time when it was necessary to prepare this report, two state associations had not reported the selection of their delegates or alternates, so these could not be notified.

On August 1, a careful computation was made of the number of A. V. M. A. members located in each state, in order to be able to determine the number of votes in the House of Representatives, to which each state would be entitled in the case of a record vote. This computation did not differ materially from the tabulation prepared and published as a part of an editorial‡ which appeared in the JOURNAL last month (July). (Iowa should be added to the list, with three votes.)

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS

During recent years, there has been a very marked increase in the volume of correspondence with prospective veterinary students. One

\*Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxxiii (1933), n. s. 36 (4), p. 498.

†Since this report was presented, the Secretary of the A. V. M. A. has been advised that the New Hampshire Veterinary Medical Association and the West Virginia Veterinary Medical Association had voted to ratify the plan of affiliation adopted by the A. V. M. A. The action of these two states brings the total number of states affiliated to 43. As of August 1, 1934, New Hampshire and West Virginia are entitled to one vote each in the House of Representatives.

‡Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxxv (1934), n. s. 38 (1), pp. 2-3.

reason for this is to be found in the leaflet published by the Office of Education of the U. S. Department of the Interior several years ago. Reference is made to Guidance Leaflet 18, entitled "Veterinary Medicine." In this publication, the American Veterinary Medical Association is mentioned in connection with veterinary education. Many high school students and graduates, in surveying the field for a career, have read Leaflet 18, and have written to the A. V. M. A. for further information. The question asked with the greatest degree of frequency is in connection with the classification or grading of veterinary colleges. About one letter out of every three received asks for the name of the "best" college or a list of those in Class A, or Grade 1, or some similar designation of superiority. Until such time as the A. V. M. A. Committee on Education classifies our veterinary colleges, the only information we can give is in the form of the list of colleges approved each year.

## MEETINGS ATTENDED

One of the outstanding features of the year has been the large number of meetings of veterinary associations and allied organizations attended by our President, Dr. C. P. Fitch. In this connection it is a pleasure to refer to the action of the Board of Regents, of the University of Minnesota, in granting to Dr. Fitch considerable time away from the institution, so that he could attend these meetings. As has been the custom in previous years lists of the meetings attended by both the President and Secretary of the A. V. M. A. are included as a part of this report.

Meetings attended by the President, Dr. C. P. Fitch:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
<b>1933</b>		
Oct. 12	Sioux City, Iowa	Inter-State Vet. Med. Asso.
Oct. 27	Kearney, Nebr.	Central Nebraska Vet. Asso.
Nov. 7	Winona, Minn.	Tri-State Vet. Asso.
Nov. 9	Springfield, Minn.	Southwestern Minn. Vet. Med. Asso.
Nov. 23-24	Atlanta, Ga.	Southern States Vet. Med. Asso.
Dec. 6	Chicago, Ill.	Executive Board, A. V. M. A.
Dec. 12-13	Lincoln, Nebr.	Nebraska State Vet. Med. Asso.
Dec. 14-15	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	South Dakota Vet. Med. Asso.
<b>1934</b>		
Jan. 4-5	Newark, N. J.	Vet. Med. Asso. of New Jersey
Jan. 8	Boston, Mass.	Massachusetts Vet. Asso.
Jan. 9-10	Philadelphia, Pa.	Univ. of Pa. Vet. Conference
Jan. 10	New York, N. Y.	Vet. Med. Asso. of New York City
Jan. 11-12	Ithaca, N. Y.	Cornell Univ. Vet. Conference
Jan. 16	Indianapolis, Ind.	Indiana Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 17-18	Manhattan, Kan.	Kansas Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 22	Madison, Wis.	Wisconsin Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 23-25	Des Moines, Iowa	Iowa Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 26	Saint Paul, Minn.	Minnesota State Vet. Med. Society
Jan. 30-31	Columbia, Mo.	Missouri Vet. Med. Asso.
Feb. 14-15	Bloomington, Ill.	Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso.
Mar. 21-23	Columbus, Ohio	Ohio State Univ. Vet. Conference
Apr. 26	Fort Dodge, Iowa	North Central Iowa Vet. Asso.
May 18	Chicago, Ill.	Organizing Committee, 12th I. V. C.
May 24-25	Fort Collins, Colo.	Colorado Vet. Med. Asso.
June 11-12	El Reno, Okla.	Oklahoma Vet. Med. Asso.
June 15	Los Angeles, Calif.	Southern California Vet. Med. Asso.
June 18-21	Berkeley, Calif.	California State Vet. Med. Asso. American Asso. Advancement Science

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1934		
June 23	Portland, Ore.	Portland Veterinarians
June 28-29	Billings, Mont.	Montana Vet. Med. Asso.
July 5-6	Saint Paul, Minn.	Minnesota State Vet. Med. Society
July 26-28	Cleveland, Ohio	Baby Chick Hatchery Asso.

## Meetings attended by the Secretary:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1933		
Aug. 14-18	Chicago, Ill.	American Vet. Med. Asso.
Oct. 10-11	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Eastern Iowa Vet. Asso.
Oct. 12-13	Sioux City, Iowa	Inter-State Vet. Med. Asso.
Nov. 15-16	LaFayette, Ind.	Purdue Univ. Vet. Conference
Dec. 6	Chicago, Ill.	Executive Board, A. V. M. A.
Dec. 6-8	Chicago, Ill.	U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso.
1934		
Jan. 24	East Lansing, Mich.	Mich. State College Short Course
Feb. 14-15	Bloomington, Ill.	Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso.
May 18	Chicago, Ill.	Organizing Committee, 12th I. V. C.
June 14	Mechanicsville, Ia.	Eastern Iowa Vet. Asso., Inc.
June 15	Terre Haute, Ind.	Indiana-Illinois Vet. Med. Asso.
June 26-27	East Lansing, Mich.	Mich. State Vet. Med. Asso.

The Executive Board has been studying plans with a view to having some A. V. M. A. officer or Executive Board member attend at least one meeting of every state, provincial, or sectional association each year. These plans provide, among other things, for having the Secretary work out an itinerary for the President, to be submitted to the Executive Board for approval at the December meeting each year. Those associations which have not taken any steps to schedule their meetings along the lines recommended last year are urged to do so. This will facilitate attendance of national officers at more of these meetings.

TABLE IV—*Journal contents, 1928-1933.*

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Editorials.....	33	33	34	49	64	62
Papers.....	89	123	119	83	124	118
Clinical and case reports.....	35	39	52	51	40	31
State board examinations						
announced.....	7	3	9	9	8	6
Meeting dates announced.....	200	192	204	235	233	294
Meetings reported.....	96	90	84	84	70	64
Book reviews.....	6	4	12	5	8	12
Abstracts.....	6	22	154	149	138	127
Commencements reported.....	13	12	13	12	13	13
Obituary notices.....	99	107	92	114	122	127
Personal items.....	523	449	413	543	442	392
Miscellaneous items.....	90	112	168	129	124	131
Communications.....	16	1	3	3	3	1
Publications received.....	96	99	195	106	150	93
Army veterinary service						
announcements.....	19	17	19	15	13	12
A.V.M.A. proceedings (pages)...	160	116	99	176	129	87
U.S.L.S.S.A. proceedings (pages)	254	286	193	194	243	247
Illustrations.....	218	223	222	245	169	192



## JOURNAL

Table IV shows an analysis of the contents of the twelve issues of the JOURNAL published during the year 1933, together with similar analyses for the five years immediately preceding. This table shows slight trends in a number of directions and it is interesting to study these.

The number of papers published was about the average, but there was a decline in the number of clinical and case reports. This has been in evidence for several years and suggests that practitioners have not been reporting their interesting cases to the JOURNAL. The number of meeting dates announced was the largest during the period covered by the report, indicating that either we have a larger number of active veterinary associations or that these are meeting more frequently. On the other hand, the number of reports of veterinary meetings published during 1933 was the smallest for six years, suggesting that association secretaries have been somewhat negligent in forwarding reports of association meetings.

As was to be expected, the number of obituary notices published during the year was the largest to date. The number of personal items showed a distinct falling off. This probably reflects the inability of the editorial staff to prepare as many of these for publication in the JOURNAL as usual, rather than any lessening in the activities of individual veterinarians. The number of publications received during the year was the lowest for six years, which might have been expected. Many institutions have been forced to curtail the publication of bulletins, reports, etc.

The amount of space required to publish the proceedings of the 1933 convention, held in Chicago, was less than that required for the proceedings of any convention for a number of years past. A noticeable tendency to abbreviate committee reports accounts for no small part of this shrinkage. Departments of the JOURNAL not commented upon here showed no appreciable change in volume, one way or the other.

From a financial standpoint, the JOURNAL has had a successful year, even in the face of the continuation of a reduced revenue from advertising experienced by practically all publications during recent years. Foreign subscriptions have suffered somewhat, due largely to the disturbed condition of practically all currencies. There has been a noticeable tendency for some subscribers to renew their subscriptions for periods of less than a year, with the expectation that international exchange will turn in their favor by the time it becomes necessary to renew again. This, of course, adds to our expenses in connection with renewals.

The total income of the JOURNAL from all sources, for the year which ended June 30, 1934, was slightly less than for the previous year, but we were able to keep expenses quite a bit below those of the previous year, with the result shown in the accompanying statement. It should be kept in mind that this statement is strictly financial and does not take into account any changes in inventories of expendable supplies (paper stock the main item). An effort is made to maintain these at a level commensurate with good business procedure. Furthermore, the statement is based on actual receipts and disbursements and does not take into account any bills payable or accounts receivable. Although our bills are paid promptly, taking advantage of cash discounts whenever possible, there is at practically all times a considerable amount on our books in the form of accounts receivable.

The JOURNAL has felt the effects of the adoption of codes in several of the trades related to the publishing and printing industry. One of the first of these was a big advance in the cost of envelopes used for mailing the JOURNAL. The price paid for our 1934 supply was 70 per

cent above the price for 1933. Another effect of the NRA was to allow paper manufacturers to shuffle prices charged various classes of purchasers in such a way that it is no longer any advantage for us to buy our own body stock.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT—JOURNAL

July 1, 1933—June 30, 1934

##### *Income*

Advertising, subscriptions, reprints* and binders.....	\$10,021.02
Association dues (60 per cent to JOURNAL).....	10,629.12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$20,650.14</b>

##### *Expenses*

Rent .....	\$ 946.84
Salaries .....	5,140.00
Printing and paper stock.....	8,339.04
Envelopes .....	186.34
Postage .....	761.50
Half-tones, etchings, etc. ....	571.65
Abstracts .....	225.00
Reprints* .....	1,111.57
Office equipment .....	
Sundry expenses .....	277.20
Moving .....	100.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$17,659.14</b>
<b>Gain for period.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,991.00</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$20,650.14</b>

\*Amounts offset each other, as reprints are supplied to authors at approximate cost.

The coming year will be a very unusual one as far as the JOURNAL is concerned, for the reason that there will be no convention papers to be published. This situation has been anticipated, of course, and during the past three months we have accumulated more than the usual amount of material for publication in the JOURNAL. In other words, we have known that more space would be available for what we usually refer to as "non-convention" papers and, accordingly, have accepted a greater proportion of this kind of material than would be the case in ordinary years. It will be interesting to observe how this new situation works out.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In concluding this report, acknowledgment is made of the fine coöperation given during the year by the officers, the members of the Executive Board and our resident secretaries. On frequent occasions, it has been necessary to call on these for assistance of one kind or another and this has always been given freely and promptly. With the House of Representatives functioning, it is believed that additional opportunities for coöperation will be afforded and it is to be hoped that the new form of organization will prove to be mutually beneficial to the forty-odd associations that have affiliated and to the national organization.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS, *Secretary-Editor*

DR. CARY: I move that the report be adopted and referred to the Executive Board.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. ...

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The report of the Treasurer is next.

DR. M. JACOB: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: The report which I have to offer is not the annual report, but covers the period from January 1, 1934, to June 30, 1934.

### Financial Report

JANUARY 1, 1934, TO JUNE 30, 1934

Cash balances, December 31, 1933 (banks).....\$ 2,912.88

Receipts during period:

Received from the Secretary (dues, JOURNAL,  
etc.) .....\$18,611.33

Interest on bonds and time deposits..... 902.08

\$19,513.41

Total receipts .....\$22,426.29

Expenditures during period:

A. V. M. A. Fund.....\$ 5,963.84

JOURNAL Fund ..... 9,850.20

Total expenditures .....\$15,814.04

Placed on time deposit ..... 18.23

\$15,832.27

Cash balances, June 30, 1934 (banks).....\$ 6,594.02

Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins..... 500.00

Time deposit, Hamilton National Bank..... 1,233.23

\$ 8,327.25

U. S. Government Bonds (\$41,000 par value) at cost..... 41,259.02

Due from Salmon Memorial Fund..... 400.00

Deposits in closed East Tennessee National Bank ..... 1,333.02

Total assets, June 30, 1934.....\$51,319.29

Total assets, December 31, 1933..... 47,519.92

Increase in assets for the period.....\$ 3,799.37

#### DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

Fund	Cash	Funds in Closed Bank	Bonds (Cost)	Due from Salmon Memorial Fund	Totals
A. V. M. A.....	\$ 1,689.89	\$ 418.00	\$ 5,821.94	\$400.00	\$ 4,950.05
JOURNAL .....	10,017.14	915.02	35,437.08	.....	46,369.24
	<u>\$ 8,327.25</u>	<u>\$1,333.02</u>	<u>\$41,259.02</u>	<u>\$400.00</u>	<u>\$51,319.29</u>

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. JACOB, Treasurer

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report of the Treasurer be received and referred to the Executive Board.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. ...

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Next is the report of the Representative to the National Research Council, Dr. K. F. Meyer, of San Francisco, Calif.

... Secretary Hoskins read the report. ...

### Report of the A. V. M. A. Representative to the National Research Council

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Your representative to the National Research Council was appointed late in June, 1934. He has not attended any formal meetings and consequently is not in a position to report in detail on the various actions taken by the Council during the period July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934. Three decisions are however, of interest to the American Veterinary Medical Association:

(1) The Committee on Infectious Abortion held a meeting on April 20, 1934, in Chicago, with the purpose of reviewing the records of studies that have been made and of developing its future program. The name of the Committee was changed to that of *Committee on the Study of Brucella Infections*. It is the desire of the Committee to expand its field of work into all aspects of the disease, including undulant fever in man as well as infectious abortion in domestic animals. With this in mind several subcommittees were appointed and individuals directly concerned with the epidemiology of undulant fever in man were added. Since the increased interest in the human phases of the problem is stressed the Council recommended and approved the continuation of the Committee under the auspices of the Division of Medical Sciences. This arrangement is satisfactory to the Division of Biology and Agriculture. With a new programme and personnel the Committee will seek renewed financial support.

(2) Under the auspices of the Committee on the Survey of Tropical Diseases and with the financial support of the Leonard Wood Memorial, the American Academy of Tropical Medicine was founded. As officers were elected: Dr. Theobald Smith, President; Dr. Charles F. Craig, Vice-President; Professor W. W. Cort, Treasurer; Dr. Earl B. McKinley, Secretary. They were charged with the selection of not more than fifty charter members.

Among the purposes for which the Academy of Tropical Medicine is formed are the furtherance and extension of knowledge for the prevention of human and animal diseases of warm climates by stimulating interest, inquiry and research into their distribution, causes, nature, treatment and methods of control; through designated committees in the several fields of knowledge contributing to tropical medicine, to provide a current survey of work in progress in tropical medicine and sanitary and hygienic work related thereto; to coordinate American work in tropical medicine to the end that unnecessary duplication and overlapping shall be avoided as far as possible, and that valid lines of study shall not be neglected; to function as a central source of information for the advantage of investigators in this field of knowledge; to cooperate with other agencies interested in maintaining and obtaining support for tropical medicine, both in a financial way and to the end that the medical professions, the general body of scientific workers



and the general public may be better informed regarding the values and needs of tropical medicine in national and international progress; and to receive funds and administer them through grants-in-aid and in support of definite projects related to the purpose of the Academy.

(3) The Executive Committee of the Division of Medical Sciences adopted the following motion with respect to patents:

That the Executive Committee, Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, is of the opinion that in general, the patenting of biological methods or products, especially as applied to Medicine and Public Health, is detrimental to the best interests of science and the public.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) K. F. MEYER

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: You have heard the report. What is your pleasure?

DR. KINSLEY: I move its adoption.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. ...

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Next is the report of the Representative on the Board of Managers, Horse and Mule Association of America, by Dr. T. A. Sigler, of Greencastle, Ind. ...

... Dr. Sigler read his report. ...

### Report of the A. V. M. A. Representative on the Board of Managers of the Horse and Mule Association of America

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

At no time since the Horse and Mule Association of America was organized has this national body met with more encouragement than in the past year. This is due to the increasing demand for horses and mules, brought on by the depression.

The ultimate cost of tractors and trucks used where horses or mules could do the work is found in the lowered price of farm products. Farmers are beginning to realize these facts. They are learning that the man who makes his farm as nearly self-supporting as possible, who produces his own fuel and hay and grain, fed to horses and mules, who raises plenty of food for his family and animals, selling his surplus only, is best off in the long run.

As horses decrease, surplus increases. This reduction in work animals has diverted at least 40 million acres, from the production and maintenance of horses and mules, over into the production of cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy products, grains and cotton.

Stated in another way, we may say the American farmer has been and is suffering from "too much gas engine." More horses and mules produced and used during the last 14 years would have meant more land in pasture and feed crops and more grain used on the farm, throughout those years, less accumulated surplus of market crops, less land now producing surplus, better prices for farm products and less mortgage debt.

With the returning interest in the horse, the practitioner who has kept up on equine practice has had a good business in the past year and if economic conditions improve, the large-animal practitioner may expect better business.

The swine and dairy industries have been at a low ebb, due to an over-production of these animals. The low prices of same have not been profitable to veterinary practice.

Many horses have been shipped out of the central west this past spring to the eastern markets, running into high figures. In some sections they have been compelled to break steers to plow, due to the shortage of horses.

One thing which has created more interest in fine horses has been the night and society shows at the different state fairs. Of the \$95,050.44 offered in premiums and purses this year at the Indiana State Fair for the various competitive exhibitions: Grand Circuit races, light harness, saddle horses, draft horses and on other live stock, \$18,700.00 of this goes to the Night Horse Show classes. Most of the large stables over the country have entered their horses already. Many of the fairs over the country are offering prizes equally large. Especial interest is being shown in the pleasure horse, as well as the farm horse.

The systematic instruction in multi-hitch methods is in progress in 22 counties in Ohio, 25 in Nebraska, 15 in Indiana and in an undetermined number of counties in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

A very conservative farmer said he believed the multi-hitch work, introduced and promoted by the Horse and Mule Association of America, would be rated eventually as the most important contribution to agriculture made between 1920 and 1930. He said: "These methods have taught men to hitch their teams on the true center of draft on plows, and enabled them to do so; have increased the work actually done per day in plowing, discing and harrowing from 20 per cent to 50 per cent, and last but not least have caused men to think about how they can increase the use of their horses and mules, instead of thinking of tractors and trucks."

The pulling contests inaugurated in 1923 have been continued, thereby concluding eleven years of work in testing the pulling power of horses and mules.

The contests have given us valuable information on the type, character, condition, training and temperament of horses that excel in these contests, and their popular appeal to great masses of people has given us unequalled opportunities to put across interesting, educational information about horses and mules, and their advantages to farmers. Crowds ranging from 500 up to 8,000 or 10,000 people have sat for an hour or more watching competing teams as closely as they watch a close race; and in the brief intervals which occur while drivers are unhitching one team and hitching the next, which are from half a minute to a minute, an experienced man over a good amplifier can give those thousands of people facts about the contesting teams, and about horses and mules, that will whet their enthusiasm and build up their store of knowledge about horses and mules, and their advantages to both farmers and city users.

From all reports, obtainable from reliable sources, the extreme heat, lack of rainfall, and hot winds have done more damage to pastures and crops in the western part of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and from there west, than at any previous time since farming began there. Desert-like conditions prevail over huge areas. Many cattle being shipped out by the government seem to be only skin and bones.

Naturally most farmers in the drouth area will be unable to make any purchases of consequence, between now and the harvest season of 1935. Thousands will require aid to survive until they can make their next crop.

Rains will probably come in time to save the late feed crops, especially kaffir and sorghum. Men will have feed for horses and mules, but no money to buy tractors, gas or oil; so despite the drouth, the demand for horses, especially mares fit for breeding, probably will continue, but lack of cash will hold purchases there to the cheapest sorts. Were it not for these conditions, horses would be selling at the present time higher than was ever known.

The Association had quite a set-back in the disastrous fire which occurred at the Chicago Yards. All records were destroyed, but thanks to our efficient secretary, Mr. Dinsmore, they are back on their feet again and working as if nothing had happened.

As your representative has reported before, the purpose of the Horse and Mule Association is to aid and encourage the breeding and raising of horses and mules. This work has been carried on through every avenue possible, farm papers, the general press, radio addresses. This national organization is to the horse fraternity what the American Veterinary Medical Association is to the veterinary profession. We earnestly solicit your hearty coöperation in the future, as we have had it in the past, for what will benefit one will benefit both.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) T. A. SIGLER

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: You have heard Dr. Sigler's report. What action do you desire to take?

DR. FOGLE: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The report is adopted.

Next is the report of the Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Dr. Ward Giltner, of East Lansing, Mich.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . .

## Report of the A. V. M. A. Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science

### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The 93rd meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Boston, Mass., from December 27, 1933 to January 2, 1934. A notable event was the awarding of the annual prize of \$1,000 to Dr. Reuben L. Kahn, of the University of Michigan, for his paper entitled "Tissue Reactions in Immunization: The Specific Reacting Capacities of Different Tissues of an Immunized Animal." In his paper before the Section on Medical Sciences he described a method for measuring the specific reaction capacities of different tissues of immunized animals *in vivo* and the quantitative results given by skin, muscle, brain and peritoneal tissues as well as by the blood plasma.

The Association adopted a resolution urging upon those in responsible charge of recovery and reconstruction funds that provision be made for adequate scientific and technical coöperation in the planning and execution of these projects. This movement was made partly in the interest of employment among scientific men. It has come to our attention that veterinarians have participated in some of the CWA projects in certain sections of the country.

In addition to the paper by Dr. Kahn referred to above, there was presented before the Section on Medical Sciences a paper by Walter V. MacGilvra of the University of Harvard Dental School on "The Effects of Acid as a Means of Recovery and Restoration to Sensibility Following Anesthesia." The name "Palinaesthesia" has been applied to the means of quickly reversing deep unconsciousness caused by ether and other anesthesia. Cases of extreme alcoholic intoxication, asphyxiation, near drowning, severe electric shocks and over-anesthesia are apparently overcome by injection of weak hydrochloric acid.

A joint meeting was held with the American College of Dentists. This is the second time that such a joint meeting has been held with the dentists. It will be remembered that our Association coöperated in the preparation of the program of Section N (Medical Sciences) at the Des Moines meeting a few years ago. It is hoped that should an occasion again present itself to coöperate we will be in a position to take advantage of it.

A summer meeting of the Association was held June 18 to 23, 1934, at Berkeley, California.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WARD GILTNER

**CHAIRMAN MUNCE:** What action do you desire to take on Dr. Giltner's report.

**DR. F. E. STILES:** I move its adoption.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. ...

**CHAIRMAN MUNCE:** Next is the report of the Committee on Education, Dr. N. S. Mayo, of Highland Park, Ill., Chairman.

... Dr. Mayo read the report. ...

### Report of the Committee on Education

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Complying with a vote of this Association, directing the Committee on Education to classify all of the veterinary colleges in the United States and Canada, these colleges, twelve in number, have been visited and inspected by one or more members of the Committee during the past year.

The following plan was generally followed in making out reports:

#### I. FACULTY.

##### A. Number of veterinarians:

1. In the College of Veterinary Medicine.
2. In the Institution, but not credited to the veterinary college, though actually teaching veterinary students.

##### B. Education:

1. Undergraduate.
2. Graduate.
3. Years of experience in:
  - (a) Practice.
  - (b) Teaching.
  - (c) Research.
  - (d) Clinic and laboratory.

##### C. Academic birth:

1. Graduates of parent institution.
2. Graduates of other institutions.
3. Graduates of more than one institution.



D. Organization, and amount and sources of financial support, and conditions governing its expenditure.

E. Morale.

## II. CURRICULUM.

A. Entrance requirements:

1. Nature and by whom administered?

B. Pre-veterinary year (yes or no):

1. Number of semester or quarter hours and names of courses in pre-veterinary year.

2. How and by whom administered?

C. Professional years:

1. Number.

2. Duration of each.

D. Class-room and laboratory work:

1. Is there roll-call? Number of absences permitted? How controlled?

2. Number of examinations per semester?

3. What are the scholastic conditions governing suspension or expulsion?

4. How are laboratories in Histology, Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology, etc., conducted as regards presence of instructor, equipment, nature of work? (Is it given a veterinary flavor or application?)

5. How and what is the nature and extent of postmortem work? How are reports made and kept?

6. How and what is the nature of clinical work? Is there an ambulatory clinic? How extensive and how conducted? How are clinical reports made and kept?

E. Seminars:

1. Is there an assemblage of some or all students for professional improvement? Is attendance compulsory? How conducted? Is there faculty attendance?

## III. EQUIPMENT.

A. Buildings (number):

1. Classrooms (number and square feet floor space).

2. Laboratories (number and square feet floor space).

B. Apparatus:

1. Microscopes.

2. Operating-tables.

3. Museum (kind and number of specimens).

4. X-ray apparatus.

C. Physical conditions:

1. Upkeep of buildings and equipment.

2. Cleanliness.

## IV. GRADUATES.

A. Number:

B. How engaged:

1. Army.

2. Bureau of Animal Industry.

3. Practice.

4. Research.

5. Other lines.

## V. STUDENTS ENROLLED.

A. Undergraduate:

1. Number.

2. Geographic distribution.

B. Graduate:

1. Number.

## VI. RESEARCH.

## A. Publications issued.

In grading colleges, the Committee has considered the broad training of students for practical professional work as of first importance.

The following colleges now require one year of college work preparatory to the regular course in veterinary medicine:

Colorado Agricultural College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.

Iowa State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.

Kansas State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.

New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University.

Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine.

The deans of these five colleges have been pleased with the results obtained. There has also been a marked increase in the number of students entering veterinary colleges who have college degrees or college credits. This is a gratifying indication of progress. It is desirable that all veterinary colleges require a pre-veterinary year of college work in the near future.

The subject of one or two years of internship following the course in veterinary medicine has been considered, but there are practically no suitable hospitals where such work can be carried on. A few colleges provide for one or two graduates as assistants. Graduate work is offered by most of the colleges.

Improvement has been made in the curricula and teaching facilities in a number of the colleges, but some of them have been seriously hampered by the financial stringency. This is particularly true in the South and West. The Committee would emphasize particularly the need for more attention being given in the curriculum to the subject of professional ethics.

In grading veterinary colleges, the Committee has followed the general plan adopted by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association, in classifying the colleges as A, B and C. It must be distinctly understood that under this plan all colleges in a given class are not necessarily equal. Some colleges in class B may approach class A and some class C. Colleges are listed in the order of their rating.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Committee recommends that L'Institut Agricole d'Oka, l'École de Médecine Vétérinaire, be dropped from the list of recognized colleges until certain needed changes are made.

The Committee recommends that the following veterinary colleges be continued on the approved list of this Association:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, School of Veterinary Medicine.

Colorado Agricultural College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.

Iowa State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.

Kansas State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.

Michigan State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.

New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University.

Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine.

Ontario Veterinary College, University of Toronto.

University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine.

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, School of Veterinary Medicine.

State College of Washington, College of Veterinary Medicine.

The Committee also recommends that the deans of all veterinary colleges shall report to the Secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association all transfers of veterinary students with their grades and

also the names of students who may be dropped, suspended or expelled, with the reasons therefor.

The Committee further recommends that, in case any college makes changes that may entitle it to recognition, or to a higher rating, the Committee be authorized to make an inspection.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the inspection of veterinary colleges has been of much value in elevating the standard of veterinary education and that the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) be appropriated for such inspection work during the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) N. S. MAYO, *Chairman*

(Signed) C. D. MCGILVRAY

(Signed) R. R. BIRCH

(Signed) H. F. LIENHARDT

(Signed) C. H. STANGE

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: You have heard the report of the Committee on Education. You will recall that it contained some rather definite recommendations. What is your wish?

DR. KINSLEY: I move that it be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. MARSH: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The motion is to receive the report and refer it to the Executive Board.

DR. MARSH: Before voting on receiving the report as it stands, I would like to get a little information. I probably failed to understand the preliminary points in the report, as to just what was the object of dividing the colleges into three classes. I was not at the meeting when that was authorized.

DR. MAYO: The Committee considered two methods of classification very seriously, one a percentage system, in which the colleges would be graded according to percentage on a basis of 1,000; but, after very careful consideration, it was found that some colleges were very close to others in their range, and you could not put one above the other. The principal reason, however, was that this method of grading colleges into Classes A, B, and C has been followed by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association, and the world in general understands it pretty well, so we decided that the same method would be the most satisfactory type of classification.

DR. E. E. WEGNER: It seems to me that this is a matter that is very important to the A. V. M. A. As a matter of fact, I can not conceive of any problem that could come before representatives of this body that is of greater interest to the members, because the alma mater of everyone in this great body is interested.

It seems to me that this matter of classification is altogether too important a thing to take snap judgment on. I wish it had been possible for the representatives of these various institutions to have had an opportunity to know something about what the recommendations regarding these institutions might have been, so that we might have had an opportunity to prepare a reply before this vote was taken.

Personally, I am not satisfied with the classification, and I stand here to represent about 280 graduates of the State College of Washington, and would like, before this vote is taken, to have an opportunity to hear from this committee what it is that has caused this low classification. We have been pretty well satisfied with ourselves, and we have thought we rated at least something better than third place, eleventh place, or whatever you want to call it.

I think it is only fair that these institutions, before this vote is taken, be given an opportunity to hear from the Committee on Education what these criticisms are. Then, if there is still a difference of opinion, I think this group, representing the A. V. M. A., ought to have an opportunity to decide that matter. I think there are some things that the Committee did not altogether understand.

May I say, for instance—and I wish to leave personalities out of this altogether—that we have been operating, in the state of Washington, a veterinary institution for some third of a century, and the institution has been supervised by a competent Board of Regents, with a President who is a professional educator who, I think, knows his business. I will not state the qualifications of the Dean, because we can leave those out. However, the other men in charge of that work are not novices, and they have reason to expect, I believe, that a better report than this might be made. I know they will be interested.

Here is where the A. V. M. A. is principally concerned: I will take this report back, perhaps, to the President of the institution, and I will say that I have recommendations from the A. V. M. A. I want him to have the very highest regard for the A. V. M. A., because it stands for everything in the United States and Canada in veterinary affairs.

Then he is going to say to me, "Doctor, they have made a very deliberate and, I take it, a very intensive study of our institution before these deliberations were concluded." Then I will have to tell him that they spent six hours on our campus and the rest of their information they got from other sources.



He will ask, "Are these men from the West? Do they know our alumni? Do they know the kind of work that they do?" And I will have to tell him, "No, they are all from the eastern half of the United States, and I question a bit whether they know our graduates," and I do not believe you can know an institution until you know the men it has turned out.

I can go to California, and I might ask Haring, Hurt, Hart, Hadley, or any other of the H's, and I think they know something about our people. I think, from the standpoint of those 280 men from Washington, that I would like to have the opportunity of knowing from this committee what it is that we are low in before this vote is taken. I think that is only fair, and I think they owe it to us.

DR. CARY: I object to the report of this committee, as it is a biased committee. It has on it members of certain institutions, and other institutions are not represented. If you have one member of an institution on a committee, every institution in the country should be represented on that committee. Therefore, I object to it.

I say this to you today, and I know the institutions in America and Europe just as well as any man in America. I believe that Alabama Polytechnic Institute is turning out better practitioners, as a whole—practical practitioners, not laboratory men, not research men, and not men who are not familiar with animals—than any institution in the country. Why, some of the men in the institutions hardly ever saw a horse before they got out into practice. They act like it. I have had them from every institution in America in my work in tick eradication, and I want to tell you that they come down there and they know hardly anything of the South, yet you want to put those men above ours and put our men way down. It is not fair and I want to say that the South is going on in spite of the North and the devil. (Laughter.)

I want to say to you that we are going to run our school and we are going to run it our way, and if you do not like the way we run it we will get out and secede, as we did before. I am a Northern man, but I am not going to put up with that kind of stuff. It is unfair, and I object to it from the start to the finish. Give us a fair deal and I will stand by you. We will take our own and go on with it. That is all we can do. I ask for a square deal and I am going to have it or I am going to get out.

DR. MARSH: My original question to the Chairman of the Committee was not answered exactly as I would have liked to have it. I was not present at the meeting last year, and what I wanted

to get at was the object of classifying these institutions. I wondered what was behind it. Could you give me that information?

DR. MAYO: I think there has been a decided movement for some years among the best practitioners of the country for the need of a classification of veterinary colleges. That movement has been growing. It was recommended by the Committee some years ago, and two years ago, at the meeting in Atlanta, the Association passed a resolution to classify the veterinary colleges of the country in two years—that is, this present year. On the basis of the action of the A. V. M. A. the Committee has proceeded to classify the veterinary colleges.

Does that answer your question?

DR. MARSH: It does—except that I do not have the background to know what was originally supposed to be accomplished by this classification. That is what I wanted to get.

DR. MAYO: Well, that is a rather wide problem. In the first place, a prospective student who has no knowledge of the veterinary institutions can, by the report of this Association, decide how the Association has graded the veterinary schools of this country.

In the second place, the grading should be of help to a number of these veterinary colleges in increasing their efficiency, because their men can go to the authorities of the institutions with which they are associated and say, "If we can do so and so, we can probably raise our standing."

In the third place, it gives the veterinary practitioners of the country an idea of the relative standing of the veterinary colleges of the country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to have to wash any linen before this Association. The Committee has decided that suggestions will be made privately to the deans of the institutions. We hope they will be considered as constructive suggestions, and not in the way of criticism. We have tried to help these colleges for the past two years by making suggestions, and they have been accepted as such.

In one institution I said to the Dean, "You need more help here." He said, "I know it."

"Well," I said, "suppose I write a letter to the President of your institution, making that suggestion."

He said, "That is a good idea. It will be of help to me."

I wrote the letter and sent it to the Dean for consideration. He did not make any changes in it, and it was sent to the President

of that institution. He said, "I appreciate it, and just as soon as it is humanly possible they will have more help."

In another institution they did not have any clinic building, and I suggested to the head of the institution the name of another institution similarly situated, and said, "Now, if I write a letter and tell how this other institution has built up a very large clinic, how it has been of great benefit to the stockmen around that region, will that be of help to you?" He said it would. Then he said, "Make it just as strong as you can," and they are about to get a new clinic building there now.

Now, with regard to the Committee, I did not appoint the members of the Committee. They have been appointed by the several presidents of this Association. I happen to be the only member of the Committee who is not connected with a veterinary school and, to eliminate such criticism as has been brought up today, I personally visited most of the veterinary colleges. I have had twenty years of experience as a teacher in college, and I believe that I am as humanly unbiased as it is possible for a man to be.

It would have been a pleasure to put every institution in this country in Class A, if I could have conscientiously done it, but that, gentlemen, is the judgment of the Committee, and it is a Committee of experienced educators. It is for you to decide.

DR. B. S. KILLIAN: We have listened to the report of the Committee, and it seems to be wholly unbiased in every way, shape and manner. I think they have done a wonderful job. There has been a whole lot of criticism of the Committee and, I think, mighty poor criticism.

DR. KINSLEY: I will withdraw my motion.

DR. MARSH: I withdraw the second.

DR. J. R. WELLS: I move that the report be received and tabled.

DR. C. W. BOWER: I second the motion.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: May I ask what the effect of tabling this report will be?

DR. CARY: It will lie there until the House calls it up.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The By-laws provide that annually the Committee on Education shall recommend a list of veterinary colleges whose graduates can be accepted for membership into the A. V. M. A. If you table this entire report, we will be without any such list for one year. I would like to point out that it would be possible to table portions of this report and to adopt the others.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The motion before the House is to receive the report and table it.

DR. MARSH: Would it not be possible to segregate that portion of the report for action, and accept the portion which recommends approval of the various colleges? The other portion of the report is all right. Everybody is satisfied with that. Then we can take it up again and segregate it. It seems to me that that would be the thing to do.

. . . The motion to table was voted upon and lost by a vote of 42 to 16. . . .

DR. WEGNER: I move that we eliminate that part of the report dealing with the classification of veterinary colleges, and adopt everything except the classification of colleges.

DR. CARY: I second the motion.

DR. MAYO: It is absolutely immaterial to me whether you adopt or reject this. I have only been carrying out the practically unanimous instructions of the Association and I speak for the Committee. The Association voted two years ago to classify the veterinary colleges, and the vote was practically unanimous. The Committee has endeavored to carry out those instructions—the difficult and embarrassing work that has been placed upon them—to the best of their ability.

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I hate to discuss this question because I am personally interested and my institution is interested. I want to say right here that in Atlanta I begged that man to postpone this, and I did not want to create a fuss. If I had wanted to create a fuss I could have done so. We had the greatest alumni of any institution at that meeting. I did not want to do it because I did not want to create a fuss there.

All I ask is postponement of this, to give us reasonable time, after these hard times are over, to put ourselves where we ought to be. This is unfair and biased. I do not believe that any institution has a right to measure my institution, and I am not going to permit it under such conditions. If it takes revolution and revolt, that is what you will get, and I am here to say that I will do it.

I want to say to you, furthermore, that if this thing continues we will do just as some of you do. We will not let your men practice in the South. We can stop it. We will use the same thing that you are using against us right now. For instance, the State of New York will not let our men take an examination in that state. Now, if the worst comes to the worst, we will ask them to spend two years at Alabama Polytechnic Institute before they can get a license in Alabama.



You say I can not do it? I will show you that I can do it. I do not want to do those things. I want a square deal. When they classify us I want a classification that is unbiased. Be fair and give us a little time. Why do you want to pounce down upon us in these hard times when we have a hard time getting enough money to run the institution? Be fair with us and I will come back with every inch of it to you. I say I will do it and I will do it.

DR. MARSH: It seems to me that the Committee has been instructed by the Association to do a certain job and they have evidently done it. It does not seem to me that we ought to take action which is going to nullify the work that has been done, but, under the circumstances, I think we ought to at least go a little slowly, and see if we can not straighten this thing out.

It seems to me that one thing that could have helped in the past would have been if the Committee had been instructed to report to the Association a basis of classification before they made the classification. Of course, I am not getting anywhere with this now, but I do not think we ought immediately to throw this report out, as it represents work that has been done in accordance with the instructions of the Association. If anybody can suggest a way to clear the situation I think that ought to be done before we take his vote.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The motion is to adopt the report with the exception of that portion which refers to classification.

DR. MARSH: What will become of the balance of the report?

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: That will be eliminated until further notice. As the Chair understands it, there is nothing to prevent the proposition being reconsidered and reported on again next year. This simply eliminates it for the time being.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In looking over this report, in substance there are five separate recommendations. It would be possible to act on each recommendation separately, if you want to do that.

DR. AXBY: I would like to be fair, gentlemen, on this proposition. I believe I can see the attitude of these gentlemen as expressed by themselves—those who are in the lower classifications. The best way to appreciate that is to try to put yourself in their place, determining to your own satisfaction whether or not they are fair. If you have known them for some time and have reason to draw conclusions as to whether or not they will keep their word, you can act accordingly. This matter was brought up originally two years ago. Action was deferred until this time, but the last two years have been a period in which I can see that in-

stitutions have had great difficulty in obtaining enough money to carry on in any manner.

Inasmuch as this motion permits everything in this report to be accepted except that part which refers to classification, I personally do not believe that the veterinary profession will be any worse off if we wait one more year and give these institutions a chance to derive sufficient money to bring about conditions that could not be brought about because of the depression. In every other line of human activity during this depression we have carefully considered that which confronted us, using common sense. As State Veterinarian of Indiana I can not hew to the line in the exact verbiage of the law.

I believe the motion is good and I hope it prevails.

DR. JACOB: I would like to ask whether each institution will be supplied with a report covering its own situation. I think each institution is entitled to that.

DR. CARY: We did not get any at all.

DR. MAYO: I explained a few minutes ago—or at least I tried to—that the Committee would, through the Chairman, make constructive suggestions to various colleges. That has been done in the past.

For instance, in one institution the turnover in the faculty was very great. Why, practically half the faculty changed every year. Many young, inexperienced men came in every year. We have made suggestions to correct such conditions. We have tried to be helpful. As far as I know, there has been no real criticism of any institution. We have tried to be constructively helpful, and to do it in a friendly spirit.

DR. WALTER WISNICKY: I wish to speak on behalf of this motion. I, as a delegate from Wisconsin, voted to table that motion. I believe the mistake was made when the Association formulated the Committee and instructed it to carry on its duties on the basis that it has carried them on. I believe that some reasonable procedure could be provided whereby recognition of the various veterinary colleges could be had on the basis of an accepted standard, but I believe that the colleges themselves should have the big voice in the matter. I believe that any method of classification should be mutually acceptable to all of the colleges of this country, and colleges from other countries if they are included in this range, and I think that if the motion is not passed the feeling of dissension which will be caused in our ranks will far outweigh any advantages that might be gained by such classification.

I want to close my remarks by saying that I believe Dr. Mayo has done a splendid and sincere job, and he should be commended for his work. However, I think this motion should be carried.

. . . The motion was voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The motion is carried; the report is adopted.

DR. WEGNER: I do not want to be misunderstood in this matter, gentlemen. I want to refer again to the statement just now made by Dr. Mayo, when he said that they had made constructive suggestions to these institutions for their own good. I do wish that had been true. If they ever made any sort of criticism or constructive suggestion to the State College of Washington, it has never come to my attention.

I personally believe that this motion ought to be tabled, for this reason: I do not object to classification, but I do think if my boy does some things that are wrong it is first only proper and right and honest and fair to correct him a time or two, telling him about his faults, and not just to walk up to him and slap him in the face. That is what has happened here.

Now, if I have to go before my President and Board of Regents with a report from the A. V. M. A., that report has first got to show they have made an exhaustive study of that institution or the A. V. M. A. is going to lay itself open to criticism. I personally feel, gentlemen, that as far as one institution is concerned the examination was not exhaustive. I do not believe any man can understand an institution in six hours when one of those hours is taken for lunch, one in talking to the students, and another in talking to the President and the Librarian.

I would like to see the whole classification deferred and the Committee on Education instructed to organize itself into a helpful committee of the Association that can go to these institutions, and, if they will explain to us and convince us that we are weak we can take that information to the President and the Regents, and I think the A. V. M. A. will be doing much more for education. I do not think you can help it by hitting it on the head with a sledge hammer.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I am asking for information. You voted to accept the report of the Committee on Education with the exception of that portion dealing with classification. Does that mean that the basis for classification proposed by the Committee is to be eliminated from the published report? (Cries of "No.") That should go in, and only the classifications will be eliminated.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Gentlemen, we have quite a few reports left and it is getting late.

DR. HUSMAN: I make a motion that we adjourn until two o'clock tomorrow.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried, and the meeting adjourned at 6:25 p. m.

#### ADJOURNMENT

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 16, 1934

The second and closing session of the meeting convened at 2:20 p. m., Dr. T. E. Munce presiding.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: A quorum being present, we will proceed immediately to the transaction of business.

DR. C. C. HISEL: I would like to ask the unanimous consent of the delegates to advance the order of business that has to do with the selection of the next convention city, and ask that that matter be disposed of at this time, because it is necessary that I leave and I am here, of course, to ask that Oklahoma City be made the next convention city of the American Veterinary Medical Association. If I can get that consent, Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to extend the invitation.

DR. HUSMAN: I move that we make it the next order of business.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The Secretary suggests a roll-call, but, inasmuch as we desire to expedite business, the Chair will entertain a motion to dispense with the roll-call.

DR. KINSLEY: I so move.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

. . . The Secretary asked the delegates present to sign their names on a register provided for the purpose. This showed 34 states represented.\* . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The matter of receiving invitations for the 1935 meeting will now proceed. Are there any invitations?

DR. HISEL: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I desire to invite the American Veterinary Medical Association to hold its 1935 meeting in Oklahoma City, located at the apex of the heart of the nation. I expect that we occupy a rather unique position in one respect at least, in that the state and federal forces in the

\*Although the number of states represented at the second session was the same as the number at the first session, the registry of delegates at the second session showed that Kentucky was not represented but that Dr. G. N. Welch was present to represent Vermont. Compare with roll-call of first session.



state of Oklahoma are one hundred per cent in good standing in this organization. I seriously doubt if any other state can boast of that record of membership.

Oklahoma City has ample hotel facilities for caring for this convention. We have two hotels, either of which could care for it alone. Oklahoma City has a population of 200,000, and it is not Oklahoma City that we are thinking about when we ask the convention to come there. We are thinking about the education of the laity of the Southwest, in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri. The veterinarians of those states have signified their intention of being glad to attend an American Veterinary Medical Association meeting in Oklahoma City.

I am happy to tell you that we have the convention fully financed at this time. The money is on the barrel-head now to take care of this convention—plenty of it—and when we get a little hard up for money down there we just call on fellows like Frank Phillips, and he says, "How much do you need, boys?" and he just takes care of it, which is rather handy in times like these.

I just hope that about 1,500 or 2,000 members of this Association will find their way into Oklahoma City on paved highways reaching there from every section of the country, with a rather smooth airway that you can sail into and alight on at a beautiful municipal airport, or any way you please. We will be glad to have you come to Oklahoma City.

I will not take any more time, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

DR. J. S. KOEN: I appreciate all that Dr. Hisel has told you, because I have attended conventions in Oklahoma City, and he has not overstated anything, unless it be that they have all that money on the barrel-head. I did not know there was that much money left in the world.

Contrary to my personal desires at this time and to information I have received since coming to New York to this meeting, I am in duty bound to present the invitation of the city of Saint Louis. I have an invitation from the Saint Louis District Veterinary Medical Association, from the Convention Bureau, from the Mayor, from the Chamber of Commerce, and from other organizations, all extending a most earnest invitation to hold the next meeting in Saint Louis.

This Association met in Saint Louis a few years ago. I do not need to tell you anything about that city, because most of you know it. The veterinarians of Saint Louis would be very happy and very proud of the opportunity to entertain the A. V.

M. A. again. However, it is my firm conviction that the next meeting should be held where it can accomplish the most good for the veterinary profession, and if, in your judgment, Oklahoma City is that city, then I am for Oklahoma City. If, in your judgment, Saint Louis can fulfill that mission better, then I am for Saint Louis.

I thank you, gentlemen.

DR. KINSLEY: Being a Missourian, I dislike the idea of not supporting Saint Louis, but we were in Kansas City with the convention only three years ago, and Oklahoma and the Southwest have never been privileged to entertain this Association. Because of the publicity that the meeting will give the veterinary profession in a section like Oklahoma, I believe we would do well to select Oklahoma City as the next convention city of this Association.

DR. CARY: I do not wish to take much time but I just want to express the feeling of the South, and that is, that we have been to Saint Louis and also to Kansas City a number of times, and we have never been in the Southwest to educate some of those people. I, from the South, suggest that we have the next meeting at Oklahoma City.

DR. FOGLE: I would like to move that we have the next meeting at Oklahoma City.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Before putting the motion I am going to take the liberty of asking if there are any more invitations? In other words, we do not wish to place ourselves in the position of denying any place an opportunity to submit an invitation. It may not be entirely parliamentary, but I think it is at least fair to ask that.

If there are no other invitations, then I shall ask, are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was voted upon and carried. . . .

DR. HISEL: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I desire to thank you very much for your expression of faith in Oklahoma City. Let me assure you that our Chamber of Commerce and our city and our people as a whole, with the veterinarians of the Southwest, will have distinct pleasure in making it as comfortable and as entertaining as is humanly possible.

Now, if you will excuse me, I will have to make my exit from this city. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: If there is no objection, Dr. Hisel will be excused with regrets.

DR. WEGNER: Mr. Chairman, since we are speaking on the subject of places for the American Veterinary Medical Association to meet, I would like to call your attention to the fact that this Association has not been in the West for several years. It has held only one meeting in the Northwest, in Portland, Oregon, in 1925. We have an organization in the Northwest, composed of veterinarians from the Province of British Columbia and the states of Washington and Oregon. At the meeting of that Association held in July of this year I was authorized to act as chairman of the committee to make arrangements for and invite you to a meeting in Seattle, Washington, in 1937.

We are all getting very much accustomed to, and we think a great deal of, this air-conditioning that we enjoy so much in this splendid hotel. Out in the Northwest, nature conditions the air. You will enjoy the climate and you will enjoy the trip, and I hope you will seriously consider our invitation for 1937. We want to get it into the record because we want you there at that time. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: If agreeable, the invitation will be recorded and acted upon at the proper time for that particular meeting.

We will hear the report of the Committee on Legislation, by Dr. J. P. Turner, Washington, D. C., Chairman.

. . . Dr. Turner presented the report. . . .

### Report of the Committee on Legislation

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Your Committee on Legislation reports the following activities during the year:

1. It opposed Senate 29230, a bill to prohibit the shipment and transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of cannabis or its derivatives and compounds.

The following satisfactory amendment was added to the bill: "Except when so shipped or transported for medical and legitimate uses by the producer or manufacturer thereof or dealer therein to licensed physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, druggists and veterinarians, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Narcotics."

The Congress did not pass the bill.

2. Your Committee did all it could to secure the continuance of the R. O. T. C. units at the various veterinary colleges. We knew from the start we would be defeated, as the Chairman of the Committee having it in charge was very much opposed to these units. There was no discrimination against the veterinary units as he opposed the units of other branches of the Army.

(Signed) J. P. TURNER, *Chairman*  
F. E. MURRAY  
CASSIUS WAY  
C. A. CARY  
R. A. KELSER

DR. TURNER (continuing): None of our appropriation was used during the year, and I will recommend that the appropriation heretofore made for this committee be again considered at this time. We did not spend a cent this year, but we never know when an expenditure will be necessary.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: I think, Dr. Turner, that that will come up under the report of the Committee on Budget.

You have heard the report by Dr. Turner.

DR. KINSLEY: I move that it be received.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: We will hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions, by Dr. Reuben Hilty, Toledo, Ohio, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Hilty read the report. . . .

### Report of the Committee on Resolutions

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The report of the Committee on Resolutions is very short.

The first resolution was requested and presented by the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases.

#### RESOLUTION 1

WHEREAS, The term "accredited" is employed to indicate freedom from certain diseases of live stock, be it

*Resolved*, That the term "accredited" be used also to indicate freedom from disease in poultry.

#### RESOLUTION 2

WHEREAS, The arrangements for the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress have been a herculean task for the Organizing Committee, and

WHEREAS, The members of this Committee have done their work in a manner that reflects credit to our organization; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association, in session at its seventy-first annual meeting, extend an expression of its appreciation and thanks to all the members of this Committee who have been instrumental in making this a most enjoyable occasion for hundreds of veterinarians, not only of the United States but of the entire world.

#### RESOLUTION 3

WHEREAS, The task of the Committee on Local Arrangements has been a long and arduous one, and

WHEREAS, This Committee has done such a splendid piece of work; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association extend to each and every member of this Committee an expression of our appreciation and thanks for the splendid way in which they have done their work.

#### RESOLUTION 4

WHEREAS, The American Veterinary Medical Association has just completed one of its most successful and progressive years



in its history, climaxed by the occasion of a joint meeting with and acting as host to the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress; and

WHEREAS, We have been fortunate during this time in having a man as our President and leader whose time is valuable to the institution with which he is connected; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association extend an expression of our appreciation to the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota for the fine spirit expressed in allowing Dr. C. P. Fitch unlimited time to devote to his duties as our President.

(Signed) REUBEN HILTY, *Chairman*

(Signed) C. M. HARING

W. J. BUTLER

ROBERT J. FOSTER

WM. HENRY KELLY

. . . Motions to adopt each resolution as read were made severally, duly seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The next report is that of the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products, by Dr. H. J. Shore, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Chairman.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I believe I can account for the absence of any report from the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products this year. There was some misunderstanding concerning the chairmanship of that Committee. Dr. Shore was appointed by President Fitch, and I believe he indicated to Dr. Fitch that he would prefer not to serve, and would like to have some other member of the Committee appointed. Well, that was never done, and that is probably the reason why there is no report from the Committee this year.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Does the Chair understand that no report is available?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: It will be so recorded.

Next is the report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, by Dr. H. D. Bergman, Ames, Iowa, Chairman.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, under date of August 9, Dr. Bergman, chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, wrote me as follows:

. . . Secretary Hoskins read a portion of Dr. Bergman's communication, explaining that illness had prevented the preparation of the report but that it would be forwarded for publication. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS (continuing): The proceedings will show very clearly that the report was not presented and adopted here unless there is some action to the contrary. Incidentally, Dr. Bergman indicated that the Committee would probably require

\$400 for the work next year, which is the same amount they had during the past year.

### Report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

In harmony with the approved program of curtailing as far as practicable the business sessions of the American Veterinary Medical Association in favor of the affairs of the International Veterinary Congress, the report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals will be abbreviated to a mere outline of its general activities during the year and a statement of favorable progress.

The major activities of the Committee during the year have been as follows:

1. The coöperation has been continued with the various individuals and agencies interested in the control of advertising and sale of alleged animal remedies. This coöperation has been extended to various publishers and other commercial interests, federal and state agencies, and individuals, both laymen and members of the profession.

2. Contact has been maintained with officials of the Food and Drug Administration, especially with those of the Central District in Chicago, and in Washington. The relations of the Committee with the Food and Drug Administration have been most satisfactory and have largely involved acting in an advisory capacity on questions pertaining to claims made, therapeutic and otherwise, for products purported to have therapeutic, nutritional or other value for the lower animals.

3. Coöperation has been extended to officers charged with the administration of state laws controlling the sale of animal feeds and remedies within the various states, particularly in matters pertaining to what may be properly regarded as animal feeds, as distinguished from animal remedies. This has largely involved determining when so-called mineralized feeds actually should come into the remedy classification. In comment, it may be said that ordinarily these products are classified for control purposes somewhat as follows: (a) ordinary feeds; (b) mineralized feeds (ordinary feeds containing supplementary minerals); (c) mineral feeds or mixtures (consisting entirely of minerals); (d) medicated feeds (ordinary feeds with medicaments added); (e) remedies (drug mixtures with a purely medicinal effect).

It may readily be seen that the first three classes (a, b, c) might properly be identified as feeds and, provided that a and b are not overdone, be regarded as purely nutritive in character; the last two (d, e) should be identified as remedies on account of their medicinal ingredients and character. However, there still remains the problem of deciding whether certain mineral elements and salts may be correctly regarded as feeds or drugs. Such questions involving mineralized feeds, and especially the more complex commercial mineral mixtures, are being given considerable attention by those responsible for the administration of feed and remedy laws. The classification can only be made by persons having a thorough knowledge of the various properties of the ingredients, both nutritive and medicinal; also involved are questions of percentage of ingredients, dosage, directions for use and claims made. The Committee has coöperated in a number of instances with state officials in making decisions as to whether certain products should be classified as feeds or as remedies.

4. One of the important contacts of this Committee during the year has been with the committee in charge of the current revision of the National Formulary. Four years ago, when the revision was started, which is to be completed in 1936, the Revision Committee requested that a subcommittee, to be known as the Subcommittee on Veterinary Preparations be appointed from the A. V. M. A. President Maurice C. Hall placed this responsibility on the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals. The relations of the Committee with the National Formulary Revision Committee have been most cordial and productive. In all instances, suggestions made as to the inclusion of drugs or preparations peculiar to veterinary medical usage have been received most courteously and the merits discussed. The Committee has received numerous suggestions from the ethical manufacturers of veterinary medical products as to the desirability of setting up standards or assays for certain drugs. These suggestions, as well as those originating within the Committee itself, have been duly discussed with the Revision Committee. As a result, standards or assays for a number of drugs peculiar to veterinary usage will be included in the new National Formulary. Examples are arecolin hydrobromid, kamala, tetrachlorethylene, a 10 per cent stable solution of calcium gluconate, various potent fluid extracts such as the fluid extract of nux vomica, fluid extract of tobacco, etc. Serious consideration, with no definite conclusion as yet, has been given to the inclusion of so-called "normal liquid nux" which contains the same alkaloidal content as the fluid extract of nux vomica but is a much cheaper preparation. The Committee believes that the A. V. M. A. contact with the revision of the National Formulary developed through this Committee has been a most valuable one, and has increased the prestige of veterinary medicine in professional circles.

In concluding the brief progress report of this standing Committee of the A. V. M. A., it may be said that the experiences of this Committee indicate that much progress is being made in matters pertaining to the control of exploitation of the live stock industry by nostrum manufacturers, and also in the development of sound therapeutic practices within the veterinary profession itself. This progress has been made through the combined efforts of various responsible state and federal agencies and in many instances against strong organized opposition. The defeat in the last session of Congress of the Tugwell bill, later known as the Copeland bill, which revised and strengthened the Federal Food and Drug Act, is an example of such opposition. The fine coöperation extended to the Committee by the ethical manufacturers of veterinary medical products who deal only with the profession should be mentioned and commended. These commercial interests are doing much to assist in placing therapeutic practices on a more rational basis.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. D. BERGMAN, *Chairman*  
R. S. AMADON  
R. A. CRAIG  
H. J. MILKS  
E. L. QUITMAN

DR. H. J. MILKS: I do not know how many of you men know it, but this Committee is also a subcommittee of the Committee on the Revision of the National Formulary. We have tried to get some rather important veterinary drugs included, and it is indicated that we will get some of them. I wonder if many of you

realize that such common drugs as arecolin hydrobromid and tetrachlorethylene, for instance, are not official drugs in any way, and there are no standards for them. These drugs, plus fluid extract of tobacco, or black leaf 40, have been voted on favorably by many members of the Committee on the Revision of the National Formulary. They are but two of the drugs we recommend, and they are so much in use in veterinary medicine that we thought they should be included.

I just thought I would mention that as part of the work of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Next is the report of the Committee on History, by Dr. J. P. Foster, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . .

### Report of the Special Committee on History

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The past year has been an uneventful one as far as the Special Committee on History is concerned.

As reported last year, the historical and statistical work begun several years ago by the chairman of the Committee has been completed. The information which has been prepared refers to the period from about 1857, up to the present time.

During the past year there have been ten (10) veterinary schools in operation in the United States, and two (2) in Canada. The schools of the United States graduated 253 students in 1934, while the schools of Canada graduated 34 during the same year. The largest number to be graduated by one school in 1934 was 60—by Iowa State College—which is the largest class ever graduated by that institution.

Based on the statistics prepared by the chairman of this Committee, the total number of degrees that have been conferred by the veterinary schools of the United States and Canada, during the period from 1866 to 1934, inclusive, appears to be 20,730.

The usual number of inquiries have been received during the year for information relative to various matters pertaining to veterinary schools and their graduates. Replies have been made to these inquiries, and information has been furnished whenever it has been possible to do so.

It seems as though an effort should be made before it is too late—if it already is not too late—to preserve the records of the defunct private veterinary schools. This idea was forcibly brought to the mind of the Chairman of this Committee a few months ago, upon receipt of a letter from the Board of Veterinary Examiners of a certain state in the Middle West, requesting information regarding a man who contemplated moving to their state, and taking the examination prescribed by their Board. This man claimed to have been graduated by a well-known private school in 1919. However, a former secretary of the school in question did not remember the man, and was inclined to believe that he might be an imposter. Further investigation developed the fact that this man's name appears in the catalog of the school as a graduate of 1919. If the records of this suspended school had been available, an embarrassing situation might have been avoided. It seems a pity that a student after spending three or four years in professional study, as well as investing several thousand dollars in



acquiring an education, has no way of establishing his identity through college records in the event that his diploma and other documentary evidences supporting the fact of his graduation have been lost or destroyed.

Some plan might be evolved whereby alumni of schools formerly in existence in Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, Washington and San Francisco, could be enlisted in a concerted effort to secure and safeguard the records of the schools from which they were graduated.

It is to be regretted that former deans of at least three of the schools not now in operation, are disinclined to divulge any information regarding the institutions with which they at one time were connected. However, if approached by their own former students, it is possible that a change in attitude might be brought about. Regardless of the method of procedure adopted in the attempt to carry out such a plan, it is to be hoped that a movement may be launched in the very near future that will bring about favorable results.

Graduates of the Kansas City Veterinary College are fortunate indeed, in that the records of their school were turned over to Kansas State College for safekeeping, following the suspension of their Alma Mater.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. P. FOSTER, *Chairman*

(Signed) O. V. BRUMLEY

(Signed) O. S. CRISLER

(Signed) C. D. MCGILVERAY

(Signed) C. J. MARSHALL

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: What disposition do you wish to make of this report?

DR. WILLIAMS: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The report of the Committee on Poultry Diseases, by Dr. E. L. Stubbs, Philadelphia, Pa.

. . . Dr. Stubbs read the report. . . .

### Report of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The poultry industry is maintaining a favorable position through the economic depression in comparison with other live stock industries. Poultry journals are continually emphasizing the reduction of the number of chickens on farms. This decreased number has resulted in a slightly higher price for eggs than one year ago, but with rising feed prices and probable increasing numbers of fowls, the necessity for healthy flocks is important. Veterinarians are urged to keep up with the best possible poultry disease information so as to be in position to render the greatest possible aid in poultry diseases and also to be in position to aid in keeping healthy the increase in the number of chickens which unquestionably will follow any improvement in general conditions.

The effects of the depression become wider and wider, and it is urged that all who have to do with poultry diseases pay strict attention to the importance of good sanitation and proper hygiene. The use of the best methods in providing good sanitation and proper

hygiene aids in the prevention of poultry diseases and also is of considerable value in handling poultry diseases as encountered in veterinary practice.

Veterinary colleges are urged to increase their attention to poultry diseases by developing comprehensive courses aimed to fit veterinarians for better service to the poultry industry. Members of the Committee feel that better training is particularly needed in avian anatomy and avian physiology as a foundation for a comprehensive, scientific knowledge of avian diseases. More knowledge of avian physiology is needed and veterinary colleges are urged to conduct research work to increase the knowledge of this subject. Veterinary colleges are urged to conduct special courses and short courses in avian diseases to enable practicing veterinarians to render the most efficient veterinary service to the poultry industry.

The report of the Committee last year called attention to the cloacal method for vaccination against infectious laryngotracheitis. This method uses a living virus and members of the Committee feel that it may be attended with considerable danger and urge the greatest possible care in its use and the exercise of the utmost caution against spreading the disease by such a method. Members of the Committee advise against the indiscriminate distribution and use of this method and believe that it should be used only by those trained in pathology and poultry diseases. The employment of such vaccination methods tends to make poultrymen feel a sense of security and there is a tendency to a let-down in combating other diseases.

Pullorum disease testing continues on a large scale. The tube test continues to be the test most used. The whole-blood test is increasing in use but must be considered experimental until sufficient reliable testing data are presented in regard to the rapid test under carefully controlled conditions. Members of the Committee urge complete and careful experimental investigation of the rapid test. Poultrymen should be encouraged to utilize to the fullest extent pullorum disease-free flocks and to use clean flocks from which to replace infected ones.

Recent investigations concerning slipped tendons and fowl paralysis call attention to the genetic influences operating for the production of disease.

It is recommended that responsibility for the control and eradication of infectious and communicable diseases of poultry should be assigned to regulatory agencies that are in charge of infectious and communicable diseases of other domestic animals. Such agencies are experienced in the control and eradication of live stock diseases and are provided with the necessary authority for administering such work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. L. STUBBS, *Chairman*

(Signed) J. R. BEACH

(Signed) C. A. BRANDLY

(Signed) H. J. STAFSETH

(Signed) HENRY VAN ROEKEL

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: What action do you desire to take?

DR. CAUGHMAN: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service, by Dr. H. E. Curry, Jefferson City, Mo., Chairman.

### Report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service

DR. CURRY: The report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service is not a report of the entire Committee. As Chairman, I have asked the other members to prepare a report and to submit information that could be incorporated in the final report. They instructed me to prepare the report and stated that they would go over it with me in New York. Unfortunately, they have not been here, and as Chairman I shall present for your consideration such matters as I believe should be brought to your attention.

The work started by the first committee and carried on by subsequent committees has, in my opinion, been fruitful in many ways, and while it may not seem so to some of you, that is because you may not be familiar with the true duties and nature of the assignment given this Committee.

I have personally interviewed many members of the extension service and vocational agricultural teachers on the question of confining their activities to fields in which they are qualified and authorized to operate, and the more intelligent members of those forces are in accord with our efforts to better safeguard the live stock industry by leaving such matters to men who are skilled in the art of veterinary science.

Second, the efforts of this Committee have been a factor in urging members of our profession, in some localities, to take on new hope. They are keeping in close contact with advances being made in veterinary science, and as a result they are better qualified to render more efficient service and to combat successfully the efforts of those who may attempt, with the aid of public funds, to take from them the means of earning a living in the practice of their chosen profession.

The practitioners appreciate what our Association is trying to do in their behalf. They expect you to carry on and, since they represent approximately two-thirds of our total membership, they are justified in expecting and receiving the help which we may be able to give them.

One of the most discouraging problems encountered by your Committee was the apparent lack of interest taken by many leading members of our profession who, by virtue of their positions and close contact with state directors of extension service, could have done much more toward discouraging the practice of extension service workers engaging in certain phases of the practice

of veterinary medicine. I hope that these gentlemen will make a closer study of the work that your Committee has attempted to do, and that, in the future, they will lend their support to members of our Association who are engaged in practice.

Mr. Chairman, the following is the report that would have been submitted by the Committee if they were here:

During the past year, there has been a marked decrease in the number of complaints registered with the Committee as compared with previous years. This would indicate that some progress has been made. For the last few months, extension service workers have devoted practically all of their time to the administration of federal relief and other projects which probably accounts for their decreased activity in veterinary fields. On account of the unsettled economic conditions and the severe drought which has practically paralyzed agriculture in the Middle West, it is recommended that further action of this Committee be temporarily suspended.

The Committee approves the attitude of Secretary Wallace toward veterinary practitioners as expressed by Assistant Secretary Wilson at the opening session of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress, and it is gratifying to note the high tribute paid to the value of the services of veterinarians engaged in private practice, by both Secretary Wilson and Dr. Mohler.

To foster better relations between officials and private live stock sanitarians in a greater service to agriculture, we recommend that the scope of this Committee be enlarged to include relations between state and federal live stock sanitary forces and the veterinary profession.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, this report was written prior to the time that it was my pleasure and privilege to listen to the splendid address given to us by our worthy President, Dr. Fitch, and inasmuch as he voiced the same idea, it would seem that there were some merit to the recommendation here that there is a need for a greater scope of the Committee.

I do not believe that the title, "Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service," was ever appropriate. Perhaps it should be "Committee on Public Relations," or something of that sort.

Gentlemen, there is a need in the field, and the practitioner members of our Association are looking for and are going to expect the Association to carry on the work that was started.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. Chairman, because of the recommendations contained in Dr. Curry's report, I move you that this report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The latter part of that motion is unnecessary, because the Executive Board is, in substance, referring exactly the same question to this body; namely, the discontinu-



ance of the Committee on Agricultural Extension Service and the creation of a new committee to be known as the Committee on Public Relations, or some such title, as a standing committee of the Association.

DR. KINSLEY: We did not have that information.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I know you did not. That is the reason I am giving it to you.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: If agreeable, we will call for that portion of the report of the Executive Board which deals with this particular subject, and consider them together.

DR. MACKELLAR: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I will read the action of the Executive Board, at the meeting held this morning, in relation to the subject that Dr. Munce has just mentioned:

It was moved by Dr. Brumley that the President's recommendations with regard to the creation of a Public Relations Committee be recommended to the House of Representatives. The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: No motion is before the House. What are the desires of the House in reference to the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Extension Service as supplemented by the report made by the Chairman of the Executive Board, Dr. MacKellar?

DR. KINSLEY: I move you that the report of the Committee on Agricultural Extension Service be received.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Now, the action with reference to the recommendation of the Executive Board, as presented by Dr. MacKellar.

DR. KINSLEY: I move you that that portion of the report of the Executive Board be approved and the Secretary be instructed to prepare the necessary amendments to the By-laws to carry this action into effect.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: As the Chair understands it, there will be no committee functioning in this respect until the adoption of the proposed amendment by the House a year hence.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. Chairman, according to the discussion of Dr. Curry, chairman of the Committee, I thought his impression was that the Committee's activities should be temporarily suspended until this drought situation and all of these various public services change, perhaps. Now, if there is another idea in that connection, we will have to have another motion to appoint a temporary committee for a year.

DR. CURRY: Dr. Munce, I was under the impression that the new committee would pick up and carry on where the old committee left off. Right at this time, as we all know, most of us are engaged in the various interesting relief projects which our government is attempting to administer for the farmers of this country who are in dire distress, and your Committee did not wish to be placed in the position of having our Association or members of the Committee put on the spot as attempting to interfere with anything that President Roosevelt is attempting to do for our people at this time.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Next is the report of the Special Committee on Meat Hygiene, of which Dr. W. G. Hollingworth, Utica, N. Y., is the Chairman. Dr. Hollingworth, I understand, is not present. Dr. Koen made the suggestion that the Secretary, who has the report, read it by title. It is a rather lengthy report. If that is agreeable to the House, the Secretary will proceed.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: This is the report of the Special Committee on Meat Hygiene:

### Report of the Special Committee on Meat Hygiene

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

A philosopher said one day:

*Allike we tread the self same way,  
I will help you, you can help me;  
Thus through our lives runs harmony.  
The time is short that we are here,  
Be thoughtful, hopeful, of good cheer.  
Soon mother Earth unto her breast  
Will press us close in dreamless rest.  
Against this day let you and I  
Be thoughtful of the needs of the passer-by,  
That with him after we are gone  
Some memory sweet will linger on.*

Philosophy treats of the cause, truth and facts of all conditions of mind and matter. There is always a cause. There is always a reason why, no matter what happens. Why? When? Where? If? How? What? Who? etc., are questions that are asked daily by those who are anxious to know "the reason why."

Now what is the purpose of food hygiene? What effect would efficient food hygiene have on a community when established? If the United States government insists on competent food inspection for the Army and Navy, why should not the different states and municipalities follow suit? If it is recognized as a public health necessity by one group, why not by others? Why, when efficient food hygiene has been established in a municipality, does the same become immediately popular? Who should sponsor this particular phase of preventive medicine? Our committee is wondering where we are, and what we are doing as a profession, in regard to food inspection.

Are veterinarians as a whole interested in the future progress of our profession? If so, what service can this great organization render, along with others of a similar character, for the benefit of the mem-

bers, especially those who may become interested in general food inspection? When the machinery ceases to function, the first question to be asked is, "What is the matter?"

Our Committee firmly believes that food inspection, state and municipal, is a science that is going to become a public health necessity. By that we mean it will be generally adopted, due to public sentiment. Food inspection may be likened to a piece of machinery in preparation, originated by a master mind or minds, slowly being perfected. When ready for operation there is one thing that is needed—power—of whatever nature that may be, and when the same is turned on its working principles are anxiously looked forward to, as they mean success or failure. Defects which arise must be remedied quickly.

Food hygiene is governed by legislative power, and as no law is more effective than its administration, efficiency is needed. Who is more proficient than the veterinarian in the way food is handled, prepared, served and dispensed, and used for consumption?

The veterinarian caters to humanity between birth and death. He is in a position to cultivate the people, to dispense public health advice to all persons he meets socially or otherwise.

Food is the world's greatest problem and a large proportion can easily become infected with pathogenic bacteria. It is the first of the necessities of life, and it is a matter of concern that food and the results of its improper handling sometimes cause illness. It is the focal point in our meals. It is the direct factor in causing both types of food poisoning. In order to become infected by unwholesome food, it must be partaken or there is no such illness. The quality, quantity and variety of food play a very important part in preventive medicine. Our vigor and success are dependent upon the food we consume. Wholesome food is brought about by competent inspection, as food hygiene is too complex for the untrained to meddle with in perfect safety or without possible disastrous results.

Our Committee feels that food inspection should be encouraged by the veterinary profession, and its members ought to be thoroughly trained in food hygiene in order to be capable of filling positions that are going to be created at the demand of the consuming public. Food hygiene is a phase of public health activities that has been unfinished, something that God has left for our profession to enforce.

Veterinarians must organize for action. Public sentiment will be behind any movement whereby the health of the public can be enhanced. All they want is to be shown.

It is men of quality, not so much of quantity, that are needed to enhance the ideals of food hygiene. History tells us it took men of quality rather than quantity to formulate the Declaration of Independence, upon which the United States of America was founded.

Our Committee is just wondering if our profession is going to stand by and allow laymen and others to usurp the rights which so rightfully belong to us, and see the opportunities pass into the hands of others in regard to food hygiene. Why so much procrastination? The progress of our profession will not develop faster than its members allow it.

There is no system of teaching worth its name if it does not stimulate the interests and enlist the coöperation of the students to the extent of their various abilities.

Dr. John R. Mohler states that changes of veterinary education and training should parallel the broad economic trends, so that veterinarians may anticipate and adequately meet the developments, thereby keeping in step with progress.

Sir George Newman points out that in no previous age has there been such a growth of conception of preventive medicine as in the

present era, due to the constructive services that have been rendered by all well-organized health departments. This means a closer check on the wholesomeness of food, which is brought about by competent food inspection.

The American Public Health Association is becoming more convinced of the necessity of studying how foods are cared for—emphasizing the three C's: clean food, clean hands and clean dishes.

There is a beginning and an end. Food hygiene is not a new phase of veterinary education. It has received some recognition, but very little encouragement in the past.

Today there seems to be a movement beginning, to enhance this phase of preventive medicine by our veterinary colleges and some members of our profession. They realize that there are opportunities awaiting action, which would be welcomed with open arms by the consuming public. The result ought to mean the end of the present laxity of service that the populace is receiving in regard to food hygiene.

There are two classes of medicine, curative and preventive. There is hardly a disease known that the physician and surgeon can not relieve or cure. The achievements accomplished have been phenomenal and great credit is due them. But with all the glory that may be given to curative medicine, it cannot compare with the achievements acquired by following the ideals of preventive medicine, a science that is developing by leaps and bounds, and the populace is in absolute sympathy with it.

People today want to live and enjoy health as long as they are not a burden to others and to themselves. The century mark is becoming an anxious goal to reach. The life span has been increased, in the last two decades, from 35 years to 60 years and by using still more preventive measures, of which food hygiene forms a part, more years can be added. The biblical suggestion of three score years and ten can be looked forward to.

Now as our life span is increasing, our Committee is wondering what services veterinarians are going to render the public in order to help solve the problem, "How long am I going to live?" As our Committee stops, looks, listens and thinks in regard to this subject, we can see that our profession can render valuable services, much to the gratification of the populace.

It took the genius and patient labors of those giants of science, Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch, to prove that communicable diseases and infections are brought to the tissues of the body by specific microorganisms which enter from the outside. Then it became necessary to know the nature of these organisms, a subject of tremendous importance. The results obtained speak for themselves. Problems of diet, nutrition and infectious diseases in the future are going to be the focal points for medical men. The veterinarian ought to be able to render the physician great assistance. This work must be enhanced.

If the American public could only know the moral goodness of what food hygiene means to mankind, its adoption would certainly be forthcoming. The problems confronting food hygiene are of a highly technical nature. They require skill, courage, or intestinal fortitude, along with scientific knowledge, in order to reach just conclusions.

The fundamental requirements for food hygiene include clean personal habits and freedom from communicable disease on the part of every workman, abundance of light and air in rooms occupied, adequate water supply and sewage disposal, storage space of the kind necessary for the proper care and inspection of the products handled, prepared, served and dispensed, and such conveniences of work as will permit prompt and effective methods.



Food hygiene and home economics are very closely associated; they should both work closely together. There are great opportunities ahead awaiting developments for both. The world owes a great tribute to Martha Van Rensselaer, Ithaca, New York, for the great work she has accomplished in home economics. This year a very large hall bearing her name, located on the campus of Cornell University, has been dedicated. It is one of the world's best equipped colleges in this particular phase of learning.

It is a recognized fact that food hygiene plays a very important part in our life cycle. Food hygiene is going to become a function of society, and to be used purposely for the needs and aims of the community as a unit.

Food hygiene plays a weighty rôle in regard to checking diseases in animals, and an animal is an organized body endowed with life, sensation and the power of voluntary motion, a living locomotive body. Man is an intelligent animal. The ordinary layman has no conception of the magnitude of the task. As civilization becomes more complex, the ills to which flesh is heir become correspondingly more intricate. By research we are solving the cause of the same by detecting the specific bacteria. This being a fact, the economic problems of food hygiene, especially meat, milk and other products, are as significant to public health as are sanitary problems, yes, more so.

This year a bill sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and Markets, in regard to licensing slaughter-houses in New York State, was introduced in the Senate and Assembly. It passed both houses but was vetoed by Governor Lehmann. No doubt an act of this kind is sadly needed not only in this state, but others. We must not be discouraged. Good things come slowly. A campaign of education is needed. If we did not succeed this time, we must try again. The opposition contended it was a public health rather than an agricultural measure. I have the assurance that if a bill is drafted which will meet this objection and is presented at the next legislature, the chance of it becoming a law is very good. With this foundation laid, chances for meat inspection will be excellent in the near future.

The human factor is of the greatest importance in the contamination and infection of articles of food. A close medical check-up should be made of persons who care for food.

Health is the biggest social and economic asset in a community. The greatest asset of any community, whether that be federal, state or municipal, is the extent to which the officials of the same care for those under their charge; all of which is brought about by an efficient health department. Naturally this depends upon the personnel connected with this activity. Veterinarians should be associated with the same. Of course an adequate budget is an important factor in carrying out the program connected with the same.

A slogan of the Department of Health, State of New York, is: "Public Health is purchasable, and any community can, under natural conditions, determine its own death rate."

Unnecessary illnesses and their results are calamities. Their costs runs into billions of dollars annually in this country. Damages have often been ordered by the courts against municipalities for illness and its results due to the neglect in caring for its food and water supplies. This waste of money should be reduced at all hazards. What is needed is a health-respecting public, which can be brought about by education, coöperation and organization of all concerned.

This leads to the slogan, "Why so much waste?" An efficient bureau of health, of which food hygiene is a part, aims to get at the root of the problems of meat, milk and foods in general, as well as the water supply, and to eliminate waste as much as possible. If this waste could only be estimated, it would certainly stagger the public. Yet the

greatest amount of it comes from the people who can the least afford to lose it. How? It is due to the lack of adequate refrigeration.

Just as an example of what an efficient food inspection means, the United States government inspected last year 230,720,296 pounds of food consigned to the Army and Navy, and rejected 3,780,180 pounds as unfit for consumption. If, at the same ratio, the 132,000,000 tons of food consumed in the United States last year could have been inspected under skillful management, just imagine the enormous amount that would have been condemned, and the quantity of food unfit for human consumption which might have been consumed by the innocent public, and many times paying a high cost for it. It is estimated that two-thirds of the food consumed is of animal origin, which is more likely to carry infection than that of vegetable origin. I ask why there should be any arguments suggested to block the wheels of progress in this laudable work.

Our Committee believes that this Association ought to authorize more publicity through the public press, pertaining to articles on food hygiene. Publicity paves the way.

The initiative should be encouraged. It is the prerogative for parents to govern their children. It seems to us that this Association, along with others of the same type, should use the prerogative and act on suggestions that frequently are being brought forward by articles published in our veterinary journals, along with other medical journals, in regard to food hygiene and its interests in public health.

If our Committee is right in its opinion as to food hygiene, there is no power on earth that can be brought forward to change our views. We know that in those municipalities which have been progressive enough to interest the public press in regard to food hygiene, success has been the outcome. Why? This is due to the fact that the hygienic conscience of the people has been aroused and they in turn are making demands for such action as is within the power of municipal officials to make rules regulating Food Hygiene, and we know further that public sentiment governs the United States of America.

Food poisoning is a serious public health problem. Health authorities are taking more notice of it now than formerly. They are studying the epidemiology of this malady and are asking assistance from those who, by proper training and knowledge of comparative medicine, should help to guide in making a diagnosis—the veterinarian. I know whereof I speak, that such will be the case, and I know also that what happens in one community can happen in another.

The great trouble is that food poisoning is not a reportable malady except in a severe outbreak, so the coöperation of physicians is needed. Again, in my city there is a happy medium existing between the two professions.

We must remember we are not here for ourselves alone but for others. It is our duty to render service for the benefit of our fellow man because we are the guardians of the health of animals of whatever type they may be.

We feel that in the near future conditions are going to change, as time changes everything. Voltaire said, "Time consigns to oblivion whatever is unworthy of being transmitted to posterity and it immortalizes such actions as are truly great."

In conclusion, I quote:

"The guardian of Public Health, no matter how advanced and well equipped, is obviously not going to prevent death, nor is it to be expected that he will eliminate disease and bring about a condition of affairs in which no one dies, except—old age. But with the new knowledge which is slowly and painstakingly being stored for his benefit, with growing armament of preventive defensive medicine at his command, we may reasonably look to him to

restrict, little by little, those forms of illness whether epidemic or endemic which destroy the young and hamper or devitalize those in the prime of life. Since most of them are demonstrable and all of them theoretically preventable, it can not be accomplished without the sympathy and intelligent support of the community.—For the best ally of hygienic science is an educated and health-respecting public.”

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. G. HOLLINGWORTH, *Chairman*

(Signed) E. B. BENNETT, JR.

(Signed) E. E. CHASE

(Signed) J. S. KOEN

(Signed) G. E. TOTTEN

DR. JACOB: I move that the report be accepted as read by title.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The report of the Special Committee on Tuberculosis, by Dr. A. E. Wight, Washington, D. C., Chairman.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . .

### Report of the Special Committee on Tuberculosis

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis continues to command a very prominent part among the major activities of practically all state live stock sanitary officials throughout the United States, and the subject is one that is of especial importance to veterinarians of this country. There is every positive evidence that the eradication of tuberculosis among live stock will continue to be vigorously conducted throughout this country.

A report of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry indicates that more tuberculin tests were applied to cattle during the year ended June 30, 1934, than any other previous year. The total number of herds tested was 1,256,039, containing 14,887,746 cattle. Of this number, 232,150 (1.6 per cent) were found to be positive reactors to the test.

At the close of June 30, 1934, there were 225,809 fully accredited herds, containing about 3,400,000 cattle. Altogether in the United States, there were at that time 4,300,000 herds, containing approximately 39,000,000 cattle under supervision for tuberculosis eradication. Of this number, about 3,700,000 herds, representing about 32,800,000 cattle, had passed one successful tuberculin test. The total number of cattle that have reacted to the tuberculin test since the coöperative work was begun, up to July 1, 1934, is 2,925,720.

There are now 1,815 modified accredited counties in the United States or areas where the incidence of bovine tuberculosis is less than one-half of one per cent. All of the counties in thirteen states are in the modified accredited status. Present indications point to the fact that two and probably more states will be added to this list within a very short time.

While the reports of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry covering the postmortem inspection of swine and official meat inspection establishments indicate a continued reduction of tuberculosis in hogs, particularly in those that show definite cases of tuberculosis, this disease in swine remains a source of concern in some sections of the country because of the prevalence of tuberculosis of the avian type, to which

swine are very susceptible. This invites attention to the importance of the avian tuberculosis problem. Tuberculosis in poultry is found to be very prevalent in the middle western and north central states, and the veterinary profession is rendering valuable service in connection with various phases of a plan to place the disease under control and ultimately to bring about its eradication.

In order better to appreciate the problems associated with infections due to the avian form of the tubercle bacillus, it is necessary only to consider for a moment the fact that the microorganism is pathogenic not only for chickens and other fowls, but is capable of inducing a disease condition in many other farm animals. A second factor of much significance in the epizootology of infection due to the avian tubercle bacillus is the exceedingly large number of organisms presented in the lesions of spontaneously infected birds. This circumstance, together with the ability of the organism to withstand rather severe environmental influences, greatly enhances the possibilities for dissemination of the infective agent, not only to other fowl, but to other species.

During the early part of the calendar year 1934, federal funds were made available, through the Civil Works Administration, for use in connection with tuberculin testing of cattle to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. Members of the veterinary profession in several states were called upon to render professional service in this connection. The project was conducted under the supervision of the state and federal authorities. During the few months that the plan was in operation, approximately 1,000,000 cattle were tested in eight states. A large number of accredited veterinarians throughout the United States are now temporarily employed by the federal government in bovine tuberculosis eradication work in many states. With all the extra work that is being done, in addition to the regular work that is provided for by the various state legislatures and the federal government, the outlook for the completion of the initial testing of all herds of cattle in this country is very promising. Just recently, the legislature of New York State provided an additional sum, amounting to \$1,500,000 for tuberculosis indemnity in that state, which will make it possible to cooperate fully with the federal government during the remainder of this calendar year.

The veterinary profession is confronted with a very rapidly increasing responsibility, if the success hoped for is to be attained in the campaign to eradicate this disease from live stock. Much progress has been made in the perfection and manufacture of tuberculin during recent years. Teamwork is essential, and a factor of increasing importance. There are certain basic fundamental principles in the skillful application of the intradermic tuberculin test in live stock that should be closely observed if the maximum results are to be obtained. Therefore, your Committee wishes further to emphasize the extreme importance of the proper application of this test.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. E. WIGHT, *Chairman*

(Signed) W. H. FELDMAN

(Signed) WM. MOORE

(Signed) T. O. BRANDENBURG

(Signed) THOS. E. ROBINSON

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CHAIRMAN MUNCE: You have heard the report. What action do you desire to take?

DR. FOGLE: I move its adoption.



. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Next is the report of the Special Committee on Bang's Disease, by Dr. M. F. Barnes, Harrisburg, Pa., Chairman.

. . . Dr. Barnes read the report. . . .

### Report of the Special Committee on Bang's Disease

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

During the last year there has been a satisfactory increase of interest manifested in Bang's disease control and elimination, and progress in the establishment of free herds has continued in the states which have pursued a definite program.

Low prices for milk and milk products have created the necessity for more economical dairying, and, as a result of this, farmers apparently have become more conscious of the losses experienced as a result of Bang's disease and therefore more serious consideration has been given to its control.

The blood test, followed by removal of reactors and a proper sanitary program, is effective in eliminating Bang's disease from herds.

The nation-wide project which has been started on a coöperative basis, and carrying with it federal indemnity for reacting animals, has stimulated much interest in the subject of Bang's disease eradication and should be supported by state officials and owners with a thorough follow-up program, to the end that it may help to establish and maintain Bang's disease-free herds. The coöperative plan should have the effect of bringing about more uniform Bang's disease intrastate and interstate regulations as well as a tendency towards more uniformity in the test.

Abortions as a result of causes other than *Brucella abortus* become more noticeable in herds which are free from Bang's disease, and in these herds a better opportunity is offered for their study. Repeated negative blood tests subsequent to abortion usually show that the cause was not *Brucella abortus*. Veterinarians in charge of herds free from Bang's disease should avail themselves of every opportunity to have studies made to determine the cause, if possible, of abortions as a result of causes other than *Brucella abortus*. Among other causes which have been reported are: Vibrios, Trichomonads, Moulds, Streptococci, etc. In many herds the elimination of Bang's disease will place the herds on a highly efficient basis from a breeding standpoint, while in some others a somewhat alarming percentage of abortions occur as a result of other causes.

We have received no reports covering vaccination experiments, in accordance with recommendations of this committee a year ago, but at this time we can make the same recommendations with reference to vaccination as were made last year.

Your Committee recommends the continuance of researches on Bang's disease from every standpoint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. F. BARNES, *Chairman*

(Signed) C. H. CASE

(Signed) W. E. COTTON

(Signed) W. WISNICKY

(Signed) B. J. KILLHAM

DR. JACOB: Mr. Chairman, I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

. . . The report of the Committee on Policy was called for but was not presented. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: We will have the report of the Committee on Budget.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . .

### Report of the Committee on Budget

#### MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The Committee on Budget recommends that the following amounts be appropriated for the purposes indicated, for the ensuing year:

President's contingent fund.....	\$ 500
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	300
Horse and Mule Association of America.....	50
Publicity work .....	300
Committee on Bang's Disease.....	100
Committee on Education .....	500
Committee on History .....	500
Committee on Legislation .....	1,000
Committee on Policy .....	100
Committee on Poultry Diseases .....	50
Committee on Program .....	300
Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals.....	400
Committee on Veterinary Biologics.....	100
Committee on NRA .....	500

Total .....\$4,700

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. P. FITCH, *Chairman*

(Signed) W. E. COTTON

(Signed) M. JACOB

(Signed) R. S. MACKELLAR

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The question is asked, what is the Committee on NRA? That is a special committee of the Executive Board which was authorized and created at the meeting in Chicago last year, to handle all questions in which veterinarians were involved with codes or any other NRA matters. The Committee reported to the Executive Board at the meeting held on Sunday.

DR. HARING: May I ask, what was that item of \$1,000.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That is for the Committee on Legislation. As Dr. Turner told you when he made his report, the Committee had had that amount available during the year which is just coming to a close, but did not spend a penny. It has always been looked upon as good business procedure to have that amount available for an emergency.

DR. WELLS: I would like to ask if these amounts are about the same as they have been in prior years.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: They are.

DR. CARY: I move the adoption of the report.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

### Action to Continue Special Committees

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Before calling for the report of the Executive Board I am going to call attention to the fact that there are certain committee reports which have been received which are those of special committees, and action should be taken with reference to continuing those committees, which may be done with one motion. They are the Committee on History, Committee on Poultry Diseases, Committee on Meat Hygiene, Committee on Tuberculosis, and Committee on Bang's Disease.

DR. WILLIAMS: I move that those committees be continued.

DR. AXBY: I second the motion.

DR. B. T. SIMMS: I have always thought that we spend too much time in our association meetings listening to committee reports. I think we stand in a fair way to spend too much time here listening to committee reports. I feel that it would be just as logical to have a Special Committee on Diseases of Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and so on, as to have a Special Committee on Diseases of Poultry. We have a section of the Association for the people who are interested in poultry diseases. They have the opportunity to present their papers and their findings there, and to have them published in the proceedings in the JOURNAL in just the same way that most of us, interested in the diseases of horses or cattle, present our findings. I see no reason for continuing the Committee on Poultry Diseases, and I therefore move an amendment to the motion made, that the Committee on Poultry Diseases be dropped from the list.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the motion.

DR. WISNICKY: I just want to say a word against the amendment. I think poultry diseases have a prominence in veterinary work at the present time, and that you can not consider poultry diseases on the same basis as dog diseases or cat diseases or other phases of veterinary practice.

In recent years the veterinary profession has been making advances in entering the field of poultry practice, and I think there are a lot of questions, particularly questions pertaining to

policy, which are coming up which the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases can consider and act upon, which will save a great deal of time when the subject comes before this body for consideration. Therefore, I would desire that the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases be continued.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I am not taking sides on this, but I simply want to remind you of one fact. I do not believe anybody believes for one moment that the diseases of poultry are any more important than the diseases of dogs, swine, cattle, horses, or any other species of animal, but we have continued the Committee on Poultry Diseases for several years for a particular reason. You have all heard the statement made that veterinarians do not pay any attention to poultry practices or do not take sufficient interest in poultry diseases, and there is a certain element of psychology in having among our list of committees a Special Committee on Poultry Diseases. I have used this fact on numerous occasions to indicate to outsiders that veterinarians were interested in poultry diseases, and I know that in quite a number of instances it has produced a very desirable effect on persons other than veterinarians, to be able to say to them that the members of the A. V. M. A. were sufficiently interested in poultry diseases to have not only a special committee on that subject, but also a separate section in the Association.

DR. AXBY: As a control official, it appears to me that the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases should be continued, because of the fact that this Committee has an opportunity to correlate the activities of the various states, and the benefits that can be derived from those conclusions by way of recommendations made by that Committee can be used very advantageously by every state veterinarian in the United States.

I do not think it is time to view public sentiment relative to the control of diseases affecting live stock in the same way that we view diseases affecting poultry. I personally would hate to see this committee and its activities discontinued.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The vote is on the amendment. Does the maker of the original motion accept the amendment?

DR. WILLIAMS: No.

. . . The amendment was voted upon and lost. . . .

. . . The original motion was voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: We will have the report of the Executive Board, by Dr. MacKellar.



### Report of the Executive Board

**DR. MACKELLAR:** Mr. Chairman and Delegates: The Executive Board wishes to present the following for your consideration:

Dr. Fitch moved that the Board recommend to the House of Representatives the creation of the position of Assistant Editor of the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A. This was seconded by Dr. Brumley. Later discussion changed the title of this party to "Assistant to the Secretary-Editor," and suggested an initial salary of not to exceed \$3,000.

**DR. MACKELLAR (continuing):** The motion was carried. It is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

**CHAIRMAN MUNCE:** You have heard the recommendation of the Executive Board. It provides for the creation of the position of Assistant to the Secretary-Editor. What action do you desire to take?

**DR. JACOB:** I move the adoption of the recommendation. . . .  
. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

**DR. MACKELLAR:** I might say just a word in explanation of our recommendation. It was in keeping with Dr. Fitch's recommendation regarding the JOURNAL. We thought it advisable to recommend this to your consideration so as to relieve Dr. Hoskins of some of the arduous work that he is doing on the JOURNAL, leaving him free to improve the JOURNAL to better fit the needs of the practitioners.

The second matter that we bring to your attention is this:

It was moved by Dr. Flynn that it be the sense of the Executive Board that recommendation 1 of the President's address be recommended to the House of Representatives for adoption.

**DR. MACKELLAR (continuing):** The motion was seconded by Dr. Cameron, voted upon and carried.

**CHAIRMAN MUNCE:** Will you read Dr. Fitch's recommendation?

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** Briefly, the recommendation, as referred to in the report of the Executive Board, is the one pertaining to the discontinuance of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service and, in its place, initiating an amendment to the By-laws that will add to our list of standing committees a Committee on Public Relations or some better name to be decided upon. In effect, you have already complied with this recommendation of the Executive Board in adopting the report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service, read by Dr. Curry.

**CHAIRMAN MUNCE:** That of course means, Dr. MacKellar, that your recommendation is approved.

**DR. MACKELLAR:** The next one is the recommendation contained in the President's address with regard to the creation of a new type of membership, and the Board voted that this be approved.

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** I will read, from President Fitch's address, the paragraph covering that recommendation:

Your President a few years ago recommended that the Constitution of this Association be amended so as to admit to active membership persons having a doctorate degree in medicine, science, or philosophy. So far as I know, nothing has been done with this particular recommendation. I desire to call it to your attention again, and respectfully urge that measures be taken to permit individuals having degrees commensurate with that of D. V. M. and who have a direct interest in matters pertaining to this profession, and who furthermore have made definite contributions to our knowledge of the science and art of veterinary medicine, be admitted to membership in that organization.

I concur in a recommendation of a former President, who said, "This membership should be unrestricted and active, rather than a restrictive associate membership. By that is meant merely to allow such an individual to join the Association, pay his dues, and have nothing to say." We do not believe there is the least possible danger of the number of these individuals seeking membership in our organization to be large enough to in any way interfere with the control of this Association, which properly remains in the hands of the veterinarians.

**DR. KINSLEY:** I move its approval, Mr. Chairman.

**DR. JACOB:** I second the motion.

**CHAIRMAN MUNCE:** As the Chair understands it, that will entail an amendment to the Constitution.

**DR. WEGNER:** I did not understand whether some machinery is provided for determining who may and who may not seek membership under its provisions. That is rather ambiguous the way it is there. I think we ought to have some machinery. That ought to go through some committee. Every applicant without a veterinary degree should be examined by some committee.

**CHAIRMAN MUNCE:** Would it be agreeable to have a motion covering the intent, directing the Secretary to draw the necessary amendment, at which time your thought would be taken care of? It would come back, of course, for further consideration.

**DR. WEGNER:** Does that mean, too, that if any graduate veterinarian wishes to seek membership he will have to be voted upon? If he is a graduate of a certain college and shows certain qualifications, will he have to be voted upon? I think some check should be made of these men.

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** The details of this proposal, of course, have not been worked out, but several points were discussed in

the meeting of the Executive Board this morning, and of course the very first thing that we would have to do would be to decide upon minimum requirements of an applicant for this new class of membership.

Now, President Fitch, in his address, suggested that anyone having the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Science, or Doctor of Philosophy, should be eligible to membership in the A. V. M. A., provided that that individual is actively engaged in work closely identified with veterinary science. It is my understanding that applicants for membership in this particular class would be required to file applications in substantially the same manner as veterinarians file applications, the only difference being that it would be in order for us to provide a slightly different form for that purpose.

Now, those of you who are familiar with our present method of admitting new members know that their applications are listed in the JOURNAL for sixty days, to give an opportunity to all other members in the Association to know who is applying for membership and to provide an opportunity for registering objections if anyone should see in the list anybody whom he does not consider good material for membership in the Association.

The only applications which go before the Executive Board under the present system are those of applicants against whom objections are filed.

DR. WILLIAMS: Would two vouchers be required on those applications, the same as are required for veterinarians?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I presume that no less than two would be required. That is a detail that is not yet decided upon.

DR. MARSH: I move that the Secretary be instructed to draw up an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws which would provide for carrying out the recommendation contained in the President's address.

DR. JACOBS: I second the motion.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Again for your information, just a word about the modus operandi in this particular matter. The proposed amendment or amendments to the Constitution and By-laws will be prepared and automatically referred to the Executive Board of the Association for approval or disapproval. Next year the Board will refer those amendments back to this body and this body will have the final word. In other words, you have a year to think about it.

. . . The motion was voted upon and carried. . . .

DR. MACKELLAR: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: It was the unanimous vote of the Executive Board that we recommend to

you, for the year starting January 1, 1935, the reemployment of Dr. H. Preston Hoskins as Secretary-Editor of this Association, at the same salary.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: That salary is what, for the information of the members?

DR. MACKELLAR: It is \$5,500 a year.

DR. FOGLE: I move the adoption of the recommendation.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

DR. MACKELLAR: I am very happy to inform you that at the Executive Board meeting held at noon today Dr. Cassius Way, of New York City, was selected as Chairman of the Executive Board.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The next order of business is "New Business."

DR. TURNER: I was not present at the opening of the House yesterday, but it occurred to me that we delegates represent state opinions, coming here something like Representatives in the National House. They are supposed to voice the opinion of their constituents.

Now, we come here and matters are brought right up, snappy, like that, which we have never heard of before, and we have little or no time to think about them. Some of you may have more active minds and be a little quicker, but as we get along in years our minds do not snap so quickly, and it has occurred to me that some of the older members might like time to ruminate over matters.

While I may not be in order, I would like to suggest this, that matters of importance involving the future of the Association and its policies, like some matters that we have had here today, be transmitted to the delegates of the various states for consideration at their annual or semi-annual meetings and there discussed, in order that we may get the opinions of our constituent bodies and instructions thereon. I make that as a suggestion. I do not know whether I am in order, or how this appeals to the other members, but it appeals to me that I would come here with more ease of mind if I knew the feelings of the members of the Maryland Association as to what should be my duty in some matters that I voted upon today.

DR. HARING: I would move that we approve, in principle, Dr. Turner's statements, and recommend that the Secretary use his discretion in selecting those matters of importance to be transmitted to the various representatives in the form of a proposed agenda for the coming meeting.

DR. WELLS: I second the motion.



**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** Just a word in that connection. I know just exactly what Dr. Turner has in mind, and the idea is all right. I would like to bring a couple of matters to your attention that have a very direct bearing on the matter which you are about to consider.

In the first place, the transactions of the two sessions of the House of Representatives, the one yesterday and the one today, will appear in full as a part of the proceedings of the seventy-first annual meeting of the A. V. M. A., probably in the October issue of the JOURNAL. I hope that every delegate, or alternate, who is representing a state association here will read those minutes very carefully and make notes of some of the important questions that were discussed at this meeting, and particularly the amendments which have been proposed to the Constitution and By-laws. I have lost track of the number, but I think there are now five amendments that have been initiated.

The next thing in order would be for each representative or delegate, as the case may be, to bring those matters to the attention of his state association the next time that body meets, and get the sentiment of the members in his state. Get them to express an opinion on the wisdom or lack of it in connection with going through with these amendments. At the same time an opportunity should be presented for members of each state association to make suggestions to their delegate concerning matters which they would like to have brought to the attention of the national organization, so there is a way of dovetailing them. The representatives are carrying information back from this body to their state associations, and I consider it just as important for you delegates to come here to this meeting bringing information or instructions from the organizations which you are representing. Unless that is done a great deal of the value of this new form of organization of the A. V. M. A. is going to be lost.

**DR. L. M. HURT:** May I speak along the same line as Dr. Turner, on a question that may have arisen in the minds of a great many other members of the House of Representatives? It might seem to some of the older members that some of the committees have been a little inactive at this time, but you all know, as a matter of fact, that this is an organization meeting. This business is altogether new to you, and if some have got up and made motions that might possibly have come with better grace from some other member of this organization, it was merely to expedite matters this year.

You are here to learn the duties of the House of Representatives. This House is designed to bring the individual members

of the state associations into close contact with the A. V. M. A., with the idea of unifying all these associations. We believe this will result in the initiation of legislation at home, bringing it here to be worked out, and we hope that the members will have that feeling as they go away. Anything done in the way of suggestion is not done with the idea of trying to put anything over, at all, but simply to expedite matters and get you started off as an organized, functioning body of the A. V. M. A.

DR. J. V. LACROIX: I want to comment on the action of this body with reference to the recommendation concerning an assistant to the secretary. I doubt if very many members of the A. V. M. A. appreciate the responsibilities that our Secretary always carries, week after week and year after year. I am sure that comparatively few of them appreciate the careful, capable manner in which he functions week after week and year after year. I have had an opportunity, during the past two years, to see something of his office—not frequently, but occasionally—and I think it is due him that someone give him credit for what he accomplishes. He is a modest fellow who will never complain, but I have seen work pushed on to him until I have suggested to others that an assistant secretary or assistant editor should be in that office to relieve him of some of the details that he has been obliged to care for.

In the same connection—not that this assistant secretary will not have enough work to do—I believe it is important for us to stop and somewhat consider the advisability of assigning to the office of our Secretary work of a public relations character, to carry out the ideas of the committee that I understand is to be organized. In the office of the Association in Chicago there is a wonderful opportunity for capitalizing on something that we have been overlooking too long. I think that if the Secretary's office took occasion to make use of some of the information that is best suited for use and prepare releases to be published in publications such as those going to agriculturalists, farmers, stock breeders, and the like, and for the public generally, with regard to the A. V. M. A. and what it does, it would be of tremendous benefit. In addition to informing and instructing the public regarding the work of the A. V. M. A., it would have a good effect in furthering the interests of the members of our profession, practitioners especially, I think. Moreover, such a service would tend to go a long way toward discouraging the continued dissemination of misinformation that is so widely circulated by those who have nostrums and remedies to sell.

If my suggestions are in order and if this is the time to give the matter consideration, I should like to have that done.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Those points are made in the form of a recommendation, I understand, Dr. Lacroix?

DR. LACROIX: I am not sure that a motion is in order.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Are there any other matters in the form of new business that may properly come before the House?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to get on my feet again, but I do not want to pass up a single opportunity. One of the first things that will be done after getting back to the office will be to get out a letter to the secretary of every state association that is affiliated with the A. V. M. A., suggesting that on the program of the next meeting of his association a definite place be provided for a report of the association's delegate to this meeting, so that he may have an opportunity to go back to his association and make a report on his observations, his impressions, or anything else that he may want to give.

Just one more word, and it is very largely, if not entirely, by way of explanation. I intimated in the opening remarks at our meeting yesterday afternoon that the nature of the House of Representatives, its form of organization, and other matters, were not clearly understood. That is not strange, in view of the fact that this is a brand new undertaking. But there is very apparently a lack of understanding in connection with the appointment or election of delegates. Those who really formulated this plan had, among others, one idea in mind, and that was to give this body some stability, or perhaps a better word would be continuity, and in order to prevent the House of Representatives from being made up of an entirely new group each year it was provided that the term of each delegate should be for two years. The states and provinces were divided into two lists. Those in the first group were to select or elect their delegates during the even years, and those in the other group will select their representatives during the odd years, and the term of office of each delegate or alternate will be for two years.

In that way there theoretically would be a fifty per cent hold-over each year. As I think I told you yesterday, and as you no doubt very well understand by this time, there will be only one delegate from each state, and he will be entitled to cast the number of ballots or the number of votes to which his state is entitled, which, in turn—and get this point—is determined by the number of A. V. M. A. members in his state in good standing on the first day of the month during which the meeting is held.

In other words, our figures were compiled on the first day of August, the vote of each state being determined on that basis. The number of members in a state association has nothing to do with this. It is the number of A. V. M. A. members who are accredited to your state.

Now, have I made those two points clear? Are there any questions that you would like to ask? The A. V. M. A. has not told the state associations how the delegates and alternates may be selected, but it has left that to the discretion of each state association, to provide a means, either by election or by appointment, by the President or the Executive Committee, for their selection. Of course, it must be done in a legal manner, whichever way it is done.

If you will look at your JOURNAL for October, 1933, you will find the final report of the special committee which had this matter in charge, and in that report you will find a list of the states and provinces divided into two groups, and it is specified there which states elect or appoint during the odd years and which during the even years. As a result of that plan you will immediately appreciate that the first year some delegates were elected for only one year, and in other cases they were elected for two years.

DR. HUSMAN: I notice on this list that we got from Dr. Hoskins—I do not know where he got the names—that some of those shown as delegates and alternates were not here, and others acted in their places. As a suggestion to the Credentials Committee, I believe we should adopt some special form to be sent to the different associations each year, on which the association secretary shall return the name of the delegate and the alternate, that form to be signed by the president and secretary of that association, if that be proper. That should be in the hands of our Secretary at least thirty days before the meeting of this body, and only those men so certified should be admitted at the time this body meets. We should arrive at some definite way of establishing credentials.

### Committee on Credentials

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In connection with the subject that has just been discussed by Dr. Husman, I have to announce that the Chair has appointed the following Committee on Credentials:

Dr. C. A. Cary, Chairman; Dr. J. L. Axby, of Indiana, and Dr. J. R. Wells, of Florida. That committee, if I understand correctly, will officiate at the meeting next year.



CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Until the regular set-up has been completed in connection with the Constitution and By-laws.

DR. WEGNER: I hope the Credentials Committee will not restrict that too much. There are some of the states that are a considerable distance from the place of meeting, and they may change their delegates at a very late hour. There should be some provision for making that change. That should not be required too far in advance of the meeting, because some of them will change in the last few hours.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, in answer to Dr. Wegner, that contingency arose this year in two cases. It is a very easy matter to anticipate in your state associations, simply by wording your motion in such a way, when the time comes, that someone, either the President or your Board of Directors, is authorized to make an emergency appointment. The point that I wish to impress upon you is that it must be done in a legal way. If I had my way about it, this form which Dr. Husman suggested would provide a place for the statement of the exact motion from the minutes of the meeting at which the action was taken. That is the only way in which I will be able to tell whether an emergency appointment has been made in conformity with the motion.

DR. CARY: The adoption of the joint recommendation of President Fitch and Chairman Curry has left this organization without a committee to function throughout the ensuing year, on account of the fact that we must adopt an amendment to the By-laws before we can have a standing committee with a new name appointed; hence these two men request of me that I make this motion: That a special committee be appointed to function this coming year on Interstate or Intrastate Relations. Therefore, I make a motion that the President appoint such a temporary committee, of three members, to function for the ensuing year.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

### Election of Honorary Members

DR. HARING: Does the matter of the selection of Honorary Members come under "New Business"?

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: The Chair so rules.

DR. HARING: I am informed that at this time it would seem appropriate that we elect to honorary membership some of the distinguished men who have come to the International Veterinary Congress, and certain names have been proposed which I would like to present for consideration.

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: Dr. Haring, under the Constitution and By-laws, it is necessary for the recommendations for honorary members to go over for 24 hours unless the motion provides for suspending the By-laws.

DR. HARING: I have reason to believe that at this time it would be highly desirable for us to take action. I would therefore move that we suspend the By-laws with respect to the election of honorary members.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

DR. HARING: The list, by the way, was furnished to me by the Secretary just a few minutes ago. He may wish to make some explanation with regard to it, although I heartily agree with it.

The following are suggested:

Dr. C. Bisanti, of Italy.

Professor Dr. L. de Blieck, of The Netherlands.

Professor H. Holth, of Norway.

Professor Dr. F. Rosenbusch, of Argentina.

Professor Dr. V. Stang, of Germany.

M. le Professeur Dr. Jean Verge, of France.

I move that they be accepted into honorary membership.

. . . The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN MUNCE: There being no further new business, the Chair is ready to declare the House adjourned, but before doing so I should like to express my grateful appreciation for the excellent support given by the members in assisting in the conduct of the business of the Association, and for the promptness with which you met and for the transaction of the business itself.

If there is nothing further, we stand adjourned.

. . . The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p. m.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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### Gotham's Horse Ambulances Still Busy

When a horse in New York City meets with an accident, he is picked up by Manhattan's only horse ambulance and hustled off for attention by a veterinarian, according to the *New Yorker*. The ambulance is owned by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which also owns a similar vehicle in Brooklyn. Last year the Manhattan ambulance handled 174 cases, while as far back as 1876 the figure was only 258.

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Not by years but by disposition is wisdom acquired.—PLAUTUS.

## 12TH INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS

### Organization

At the opening session of the Congress, the election of officers resulted as follows:

President.....	Dr. J. R. Mohler (U. S. A.)
1st Vice-President.....	Dr. C. P. Fitch (U. S. A.)
2nd Vice-President.....	Dr. A. Eichhorn (U. S. A.)
3rd Vice-President.....	Dr. C. J. Marshall (U. S. A.)
General Secretary.....	Dr. H. Preston Hoskins (U. S. A.)
Treasurer .....	Dr. J. R. Mohler (U. S. A.)

#### *Honorary Presidents*

Mr. P. J. L. Kelland (England)  
Sir Arnold Theller (Switzerland)  
Prof. Dr. Jean Verge (France)  
Prof. Dr. Robert von Ostertag (Germany)

#### *Secretaries for General Meetings*

Dr. Geo. H. Hart (U. S. A.)  
Dr. A. T. Kinsley (U. S. A.)  
Dr. R. R. Birch (U. S. A.)  
Dr. O. V. Brumley (U. S. A.)

#### *Officers for Sectional Meetings*

#### **Section I—Pathology, Bacteriology and Contagious Diseases**

President.....	Dr. C. P. Fitch (U. S. A.)
1st Vice-President.....	Prof. Dr. P. Pirocchi (Italy)
2nd Vice-President.....	Dr. W. H. Andrews (England)
Secretary.....	Prof. Dr. W. Steck (Switzerland)

#### **Section II—Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics**

President.....	Prof. G. H. Wooldridge (England)
1st Vice-President.....	Dr. F. Gerlach (Austria)
2nd Vice-President.....	Prof. G. Forssell (Sweden)
Secretary.....	Dr. C. D. McGilvray (Canada)

#### **Section III—Veterinary Parasitology and Parasitic Diseases**

President.....	Prof. Dr. P. Rubay (Belgium)
1st Vice-President.....	Dr. J. R. Greig (Scotland)
2nd Vice-President.....	Dr. J. San Miguel (Chile)
Secretary.....	Dr. K. Zagrodzki (Poland)

#### **Section IV—Fowl Diseases**

President.....	Dr. G. Flückiger (Switzerland)
1st Vice-President.....	Prof. Dr. G. Finzi (Italy)
2nd Vice-President.....	Mr. A. Veenbaas (Netherlands)
Secretary.....	Dr. E. L. Brunett (U. S. A.)

## Section V—Tropical Diseases

President.....	Dr. P. J. du Toit (South Africa)
1st Vice-President.....	Prof. O. Bang (Denmark)
2nd Vice-President.....	Dr. E. A. Watson (Canada)
Secretary.....	Lt. Col. R. A. Kelser (U. S. A.)

## Section VI—Hygiene of Meat and Milk

President.....	Prof. Dr. F. Rosenbusch (Argentina)
1st Vice-President.....	Dr. A. E. Cameron (Canada)
2nd Vice-President.....	Dr. R. A. Osorio (Mexico)
Secretary.....	Dr. D. H. Udall (U. S. A.)

## Section VII—Animal Breeding and Dietetics

President.....	Prof. Dr. V. Stang (Germany)
1st Vice-President.....	Prof. Dr. F. Král (Czechoslovakia)
2nd Vice-President.....	Prof. Dr. G. K. Constantinescu (Roumania)
Secretary.....	Prof. H. Holth (Norway)

## Attendance from Foreign Countries

Forty countries and geographical subdivisions outside the continental boundaries of the United States were represented at the Congress by 216 persons, of whom 49 were ladies and 167 were gentlemen. Geographical distribution of these members was as follows:

*Ladies*

Argentina .....	2	Mexico .....	5
Australia .....	1	Netherlands .....	1
Canada .....	13	Peru .....	2
France .....	1	Roumania .....	2
Germany .....	2	Sweden .....	1
Great Britain.....	8	Switzerland .....	5
Italy .....	2	Trinidad and Tobago.....	1
Kenya Colony.....	1	Union of South Africa.....	2

*Gentlemen*

Abyssinia .....	1	Italy .....	6
Argentina .....	1	Kenya Colony.....	1
Australia .....	3	Lithuania .....	1
Austria .....	2	Mexico .....	4
Belgium .....	1	Netherlands .....	2
Bermuda .....	1	Norway .....	1
Brazil .....	5	Palestine .....	1
Canada .....	30	Peru .....	1
Chile .....	1	Poland .....	2
China .....	1	*Puerto Rico.....	4
Cuba .....	5	Roumania .....	5
Czechoslovakia .....	3	Sweden .....	4
Denmark .....	1	Switzerland .....	8
Egypt .....	1	Tanganyika Territory.....	1
Finland .....	1	Trinidad and Tobago.....	1
France .....	3	Uganda .....	1
Germany .....	33	Union of South Africa.....	2
Great Britain.....	22	Union Socialist Soviet Repub.	1
Greece .....	1	Uruguay .....	1
*Hawaii .....	1	*Virgin Islands.....	1

\*Memberships included in figure for United States.



### Trip to Camp Smith

Led by Lt. Col. R. A. Kelser, V. C., U. S. Army, and accompanied by a motorcycle police escort, officers of veterinary military units from abroad and from this country were entertained at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, August 18. The guests arrived at the camp at 3 p. m., and were received by Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, commanding officer of the 102nd Medical Regiment, New York National Guard, and his staff.

Following a tour of inspection, Capt. George Watson Little, commanding the Veterinary Company, gave a specially arranged demonstration, depicting the operation of the Veterinary Company of the Medical Regiment under conditions of actual combat. At 5 p. m., a review of the Regiment was staged for the visitors, after which they were entertained at a splendid camp dinner. Following the dinner, brief remarks of appreciation were made by representative members of the group.

Those making the trip were: Lt. Col. A. E. Cameron and Major C. Mackie, of Canada; Col. Claus Eduard Richters and Capt. Gerhart Luhrs, of Germany; Major and Mrs. Hector G. Padilla, and Major and Mrs. Alfonso Bonilla Lopez, of Mexico; Lt. Col. Wenceslao Cuadra, of Peru; Dr. and Mrs. J. Russell Greig, of Scotland; Col. Hans Baer, Major Carl Schnorf and Major Werner Steck, of Switzerland; Lt. Col. and Mrs. D. M. Campbell, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Mengenrol, interpreter, of New York, N. Y.; Lt. Col. R. A. Kelser and Major Wm. H. Dean, V. C., U. S. Army.

### Animals Travel by Air

The air is an ideal medium of transport for live stock, since valuable animals can make the journey between England and the Continent in a minimum of time, according to an official of the Imperial Airways of England, whose remarks are reported in the *Veterinary Record*. More and more dogs and cats are being sent to the Continent by air, and there is a growing tendency to send day-old chicks from poultry farms in England. On the other hand, tropical fish in tanks are now being sent to London by air. A full-grown lion was brought from the Continent in a special cage, and a valuable horse was recently flown over from Paris. Not long ago Imperial Airways received a crate of live locusts from Africa, intended for experiments in England with a view to exterminating the locust plague by chemical means. Other live stock handled included also rabbits, small bears, mice, parrots, alligators, monkeys and bees.

# REVIEWS



VETERINARY HELMINTHOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY. THE DISEASES OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS CAUSED BY HELMINTH AND ARTHROPOD PARASITES. H. O. Mönnig. 402 pages. Illustrated. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, London, 7-8 Henrietta St., Covent Gardens, W. C. 2, 1934.

With the increasing knowledge of parasites and larger numbers of parasitologists, it is to be expected that there will be improvements in textbooks, and improvement is already overdue. Mönnig's text is a distinct improvement over existing texts in the English language. The book is better balanced and more comprehensive than previous texts. Most of the illustrations are original and in general they are good illustrations and well selected.

The reviewer has frequently expressed the opinion that the course in veterinary parasitology should be primarily a laboratory course with the emphasis on fecal, skin and blood examinations, on postmortem collection of parasites and their identification with the aid of reference books, and with due consideration to clinical medicine, pathology, treatment and similar things. This laboratory work must be coördinated and unified by the instructor, and in general a textbook is necessary for the work outside of the laboratory. The book under discussion will undoubtedly fill the existing need for a satisfactory text.

In general, texts are of limited value for the research worker and the diagnostician, and the text in hand has the necessary limitations of all textbooks. The workers in question need monographic reference works, with adequate detail and of comprehensive scope. Texts cannot be written in this way, since students cannot cover a general subject by reading everything known about it. Nevertheless, Mönnig's book will have some value for investigators and diagnosticians, being of value to the extent that it covers the subjects in which workers are interested. This value follows from the fact that Mönnig is a competent investigator, familiar with his subject at first hand, and a conscientious worker in the field with which he deals. Much of the subject matter is up to date within a period of a year of the time of publication, and

the reviewer did not expect to find and did not find errors in the way of antiquated or outmoded concepts, the book being what would be expected from a worker of Mönnig's standing and ability. There are some slight errors in the book, as there are in practically all scientific publications, but the reviewer refrains from pointing out these minor flaws. All students should look on their texts and teachers with something less than reverence for authority, and it will profit all students and teachers to inspect this text and other texts for errors; it is good training in the critical method of science. The book can be recommended without reservation. Since the book deals with helminthology and entomology only, it will have to be supplemented by some work on protozoölogy.

M. C. H.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- Western Duck Sickness, a Form of Botulism. E. R. Kalmbach. With Bacteriological Contributions. Millard F. Gunderson. (Tech. Bul. 411. U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., 1934. pp. 82. Illus.)
- Ascariasis of the White Rat (*Rattus Norvegicus* Form *Albinus*). Louis V. Skidmore. Reprint from *Can. Entom.*, lxvi (1934), pp. 110-115.
- Color Changes in Snowshoe Hares. S. Hadwen. Reprint from *Can. Jour. Res.*, x (1934), pp. 539-556. Illus.
- Ontario Veterinary College, Calendar for 1934-35. (Guelph, Ont., 1934. pp. 48.)
- National Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Program of the Annual Congress at Edinburgh, July 30-Aug. 3, 1934, and Annual Report, 1933-34. (London, 1934. pp. 149.)
- The Connecticut Plan for the Establishment and Maintenance of Cattle Herds Free from Bang's Abortion Disease as Determined by Serological Tests. E. R. Dimock and Geo. E. Corwin. (Hartford, Conn., 1934. pp. 8.)
- Immunization of Humans with Alum-Precipitated Tetanus Toxoid. D. H. Bergey and S. Etris. Reprint from *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health*, xxiv (1934), 6, pp. 582-586.
- Tetanus Toxoid in Prophylaxis Against Tetanus. D. H. Bergey and S. Etris. Reprint, with additions, from *Jour. Inf. Dis.*, lili (1933), pp. 331-336.
- The Control of Certain Diseases of Sheep. W. S. Gordon. Reprint from *Vet. Rec.*, n. s. xiv (1934), 1, pp. 1-8.
- A Preliminary Review of the Field of Research in Eggs and Poultry. (Inst. Amer. Poultry Ind., Chicago, Ill., 1934. pp. 32.)
- Ontario Veterinary College. Report for 1932-33. (Toronto, Ont., 1934. pp. 67. Illus.)
- Diseases of Animal Acts for the Year 1933, Report of Proceedings Under the Ministry of Agri. & Fisheries. (H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1934. pp. 114. Price, 2 shillings.)
- Tribromethanol as an Anesthetic. Geo. T. Price. Reprint from *Vet. Bul.*, sup. to *Army Med. Bul.*, xxviii (1934), 2, pp. 139-146.

- Louping-ill. W. S. Gordon. Reprint from *Proc. Royal Soc. Med.*, xxvii (1934), pp. 11-17.
- White Scours of Calves. L. Van Es. (Cir. 46. Neb. Agr. Exp. Sta., May, 1933. pp. 12.)
- Technic for Obtaining Spermatozoa for Physiological Dairy Studies and Artificial Insemination. Fred W. Miller and Everette I. Evans. Reprint from *Jour. Agr. Res.*, xlviii (1934), 10, pp. 941-947. Illus.
- General Health of the Stock of Antigua for 1933, Report on the. L. R. Hutson. Sup. to *Leeward Islands Gazette*, Saint John's, Antigua, May 17, 1934.
- Ixodes Ricinus* in Relation to Its Physical Environment: The Influence of Climate on Development. J. MacLeod. Reprint from *Parasitol.* xxvi (1934), 2, pp. 282-305.
- The Laidlaw-Dunkin Anti-Distemper Immunization. E. L. Warren. Reprint from *Amer. Field*, June 9, 1934. pp. 2.
- Diseases of Poultry—Their Nature and Control. L. Van Es and J. F. Olney. (Bul. 290. Neb. Agr. Exp. Sta., July, 1934. pp. 110. Illus.)
- The Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis. A. Douglas. Paper presented at 52nd Annual Congress, N. V. M. A. of Great Britain and Ireland (July 30-Aug. 3, 1934), pp. 7.
- Non-Parasitic Skin Diseases of Dogs. J. L. Cormack. Paper presented at 52nd Annual Congress, N. V. M. A. of Great Britain and Ireland (July 30-Aug. 3, 1934), pp. 6.
- White Scour and Allied Diseases in Calves. R. M. Smith. Paper presented at 52nd Annual Congress, N. V. M. A. of Great Britain and Ireland (July 30-Aug. 3, 1934), pp. 5.
- The Application of Biochemistry to Veterinary Practice and Research. Henry Dryerre. Paper presented at 52nd Annual Congress, N. V. M. A. of Great Britain and Ireland (July 30-Aug. 3, 1934), pp. 6.
- Distemper of the Cat. T. Dalling. Paper presented at 52nd Annual Congress, N. V. M. A. of Great Britain and Ireland (July 30-Aug. 3, 1934), pp. 6.
- Enterotoxaemia in Herbivorous Animals. Paper presented at 52nd Annual Congress, N. V. M. A. of Great Britain and Ireland (July 30-Aug. 3, 1934), pp. 13.
- Animal Diseases Communicable to Man. L. R. Hutson. Paper presented to Leeward Islands Branch, A. B. M. A. (Sept. 9, 1934), pp. 3.
- Primary Observations on Bovine Tuberculosis in Antigua. L. R. Hutson. Report to the Colonial Secretary. (Saint John's Antigua, Aug. 9, 1934.)

### Vitamin D Milk

A new publication with the descriptive title, *Vitamin D Milk*, has made its appearance. Its contents consist of brief reviews of scientific research and other data pertaining to vitamin D milk, vitamin D, and related subjects. The first two issues, August and September, 1934, are out, and will be sent on request to any one writing direct to Standard Brands, Incorporated, 595 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The well of true wit is truth itself.—GEORGE MEREDITH.





# ABSTRACTS

**STUDIES ON COCCIDIOSIS.** Treatment with powdered buttermilk.

Roy L. Mayhew. *Jour. Parasitol.*, xx (1934), 4, p. 230.

Weight is the most definitely measurable difference between chickens inoculated with coccidia and their controls. Data are presented on 349 birds reared from twelve lots and in seven different groups. There are no beneficial results obtained on the weights by the use of a 40 per cent buttermilk mash in the treatment of coccidiosis. The percentage difference between the weights of the diseased and the control birds is a measure of direct economic loss resulting from a severe epizootic of coccidiosis.

**THE EFFECT OF KAMALA ON EGG-PRODUCTION AND EGG-WEIGHT.**

A. J. G. Maw. *Poultry Sci.*, xiii (1934), 3, p. 131.

The administration of one gram of kamala to pullets shortly after starting to lay caused a decline in the rate of egg-production and a decrease in egg-weight. Some individuals continued to lay but showed a decrease in the weight of their eggs. The separate parts of the eggs each decreased in weight. The percentage decrease was largest in the yolk-weight. There is a considerable variation in the reactions shown by individual birds and the recovery from the effects of the kamala is quite rapid.

**STUDIES ON ORGANOGENESIS. I.** The ability of isolated blood-

cells to form organized vessels in vitro. Raymond C. Parker. *Jour. Exp. Med.*, ix (1934), 3, p. 351.

Isolated blood-cells, when placed for incubation in a plasma substratum, are capable of constructing highly organized tubular processes that project from the explanted cell mass into the surrounding medium. The tubular structures have fibrillar walls that may be covered eventually by a membranous layer of leukocytes. Their lumina contain blood-cells suspended in fluid. The formation of the tubules is initiated by the red cells. The leukocytes, and more particularly the thrombocytes, are responsible for the construction of the walls. The phenomenon occurs only in

the presence of plasma, the coagulation of which has been slightly delayed. Once the medium has become firmly coagulated, no further change occurs either in the length of the tubules or in their diameter.

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THE FATE OF AVIRULENT HEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI INJECTED INTO THE SKIN OF NORMAL AND SENSITIZED RABBITS. D. Murray Augwine. *Jour. Exp. Med.*, ix (1934), 3, p. 269.

A relatively avirulent strain of hemolytic streptococci injected into the skin of normal rabbits seldom diminished and usually increased in number during the first five hours after the inoculation, but after twelve hours the organisms diminished rapidly and disappeared. The organisms passed rapidly from the site of injection to the regional lymph-nodes from which they were recovered in considerable number within 15 minutes. The organisms were seldom recovered from the blood but were frequently found in the spleen. When hemolytic streptococci were injected into the skin of sensitized rabbits, they multiplied at the site of injection during the first five hours after injection and at corresponding intervals a larger number of organisms were recovered from the sensitized than from the normal animals. In sensitized animals the organisms reached the lymph-nodes in smaller numbers and this passage ceased sooner than in control animals.

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THE MATERNAL TRANSMISSION OF VACCINAL IMMUNITY IN SWINE.

II. The duration of active immunity in the sow and of passive immunity in the young. John B. Nelson. *Jour. Exp. Med.*, ix (1934), 3, p. 287.

The protective substances produced by vaccinia virus in swine are transmitted repeatedly to the young by way of the colostrum of the sow. In two instances suckling immunity was demonstrable in the young of six successive farrowings which numbered 37 and 57 individuals, respectively. The immunity acquired by suckling began to decline during the second month and was practically negligible by the end of the third month. Vaccinia virus introduced cutaneously during the first few days of life in the passively protected pigs exerted little or no immunizing effect.

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STUDIES ON THE ETIOLOGY OF SPONTANEOUS CONJUNCTIVAL FOLLICULOSIS OF RABBITS. II. Bacteriological investigations. Peter K. Olitsky, Jerome T. Syverton and Joseph R. Tyler. *Jour. Exp. Med.*, ix (1934), 3, p. 375.

Different organisms recovered from normal and affected conjunctivae were inoculated into the conjunctivae of selected quar-

antined rabbits. Among the organisms thus isolated from folliculosis tissue, a new species was disclosed that brought about conjunctival reactions apparently indistinguishable either from the disease seen in nature or from the experimental infection induced by inoculation of folliculosis tissue. The organism was specifically active in rabbits, whether injected subconjunctivally or instilled into the conjunctival sac. The bacterium has been isolated only from folliculosis cases and not from other forms of conjunctivitis or from normal tissues. Pathogenic strains of the identical micro-organism have been recovered from rabbits experimentally infected with the bacterium.

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**HYPERVITAMINOSIS-D RICKETS.** The action of vitamin D. Arthur W. Ham and Lewis D. Murray. Brit. Jour. Exp. Path., xv (1934), 4, p. 228.

Young rats receiving very large daily doses of vitamin D showed rachitic lesions in their long bones after three weeks. As the matrix which formed in the bones during the experiment was very poorly calcified, it was concluded that the administration of large amounts of vitamin D inhibited the normal calcification process in bone. As osteoclasts did not form a prominent part in the histological picture, then poor calcification of bone could not be attributed to them. The phenomenon is explained by the theory which considers vitamin D to act by increasing in some way the attraction of the blood for calcium. The results are compatible with the theory that vitamin D acts through the intermediary of the parathyroid mechanism to control a fraction of the serum calcium.

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**BONE-MARROW IN TULAREMIA.** R. D. Lillie and E. Francis. Abst. Arch.Path., xvii (1934), 5, p. 689.

Focal lesions were almost constantly present in the bone-marrow of rodents with acute tularemia in the five species of rodents in which the marrow was systematically studied. They were frequently in the bone-marrow also of rabbits and guinea pigs with subacute tularemia. The focal lesions in the marrow in subacute tularemia often became granulomatous, but also often remained as simple focal necrotic changes, while lesions in other organs were granulomatous. There was a greater tendency to granulomatous reaction in rabbits which have been repeatedly inoculated with living cultures of *Bacterium tularense*. Aside from focal lesions there appeared to be some destructive action affecting the more mature cell forms of the marrow.

**METAMORPHOSIS OF METASTRONGYLUS LARVAE AND MESENTERIC LYMPH-GLANDS.** H. Hobmaier. Arch. Path., xvii (1934), 6, p. 769.

The infestive larvae of *Metastrongylus* must invade the mesenteric lymphatic glands of the vertebrate host to grow there into sexual larvae. They do not enter the tributaries of the portal vein as a part of their regular life cycle. The pathological changes observed in the invaded lymph-glands may be explained as the result of the trauma inflicted by the embolization of the larvae into the lymphatics, by the dilatation and occlusion of these vessels during the development of the sexual larvae, and by the disarrangement of anatomic structures caused by their emigration.

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**THE COCKROACH AS A POSSIBLE CARRIER OF TUBERCULOSIS.** Henry C. Read. Abst. Arch. Path., xvii (1934), 6, p. 844.

The cockroach may be considered a possible mechanical carrier of tuberculosis for the following reasons: (1) all smears of the intestinal tract of cockroaches allowed to feed on infected sputum showed tubercle bacilli; (2) the organisms recovered from the intestinal tract were viable, for they produced lesions in guinea pigs; (3) microscopic sections did not show the bacilli to be present in the tissues, thus showing that they remain in the intestinal tract.

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**TUBERCULOSIS OF HUMAN ORIGIN IN THE AMAZON PARROT.** W. R. Hinshaw. Abst. Arch. Path., xvii (1934), 6, p. 844.

A case of tuberculosis in a male "Amazon parrot" (genus *Amazona*) is reported. There was a history of the parrot being the pet of a patient with tuberculosis, and inoculation of animals showed that the bird was suffering from the human type of the disease.

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**ELIMINATION OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS WITH THE MILK OF "CARRIER" COWS.** Redvers Thompson. Jour. Inf. Dis., lv (1934), 1, p. 7.

The milk of ten high-producing cows which never manifested clinical symptoms of infectious abortion but whose blood serum showed agglutinins for *Br. abortus* in dilutions of from 1:50 to 1:500 was examined for the presence of *Br. abortus* at intervals of 30 days over an entire lactation period both by the direct Petri plate method and inoculation of guinea pigs. The results indicate that inoculation of guinea pigs is slightly more efficient than the direct Petri plate method of examining milk for the detection of



*Br. abortus*. *Br. abortus* may be constantly eliminated with the milk of cows classified as "healthy carriers."

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INFLUENCE OF NUTRITIVE CONDITIONS ON ACID-FASTNESS OF BACTERIA. Dorsey W. Bruner. Jour. Inf. Dis., lv (1934), 1, p. 26.

Non-acid-fast organisms do not become acid-fast by being supplied with a medium containing such fatty substances as butter fat and oleic acid, even though they were cultivated on such mediums for many transfers. Artefacts in smears are easily produced. When the fatty substances are removed by treating the smears with a fat solvent before staining, the acid-fast appearance does not occur. Acid-fast bacteria may be starved in mediums poor in available carbon with continued multiplication. Under these conditions there is an interference with the accumulation of lipin and increased percentages of the bacilli of the growing cultures become non-acid-fast. Some strains appear more susceptible to this treatment than others. This property of the loss of acid-fastness was promptly restored in the first generation when transfers were made to glycerolated medium. All of the acid-fast strains had the ability to use carbon dioxide of the air as a source of carbon when none was available in the medium.

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EFFECT OF LOW-TEMPERATURE FREEZING ON THE ENCYSTED LARVAE OF TRICHINELLA SPIRALIS. Studies on muscle of rats, guinea pigs and hogs. J. B. Blair and O. W. Lang, Jour. Inf. Dis., lv (1934), 1, p. 95.

Encysted trichinal larvae are killed in a few minutes when ground meat is frozen rapidly at or below  $-17.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Encysted larvae in the leg muscle of rats frozen in from 20 to 40 minutes at  $-17.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . and stored at this temperature are not killed until stored for 72 hours. An increase in the age of the larvae increases their resistance to freezing. Larvae in the muscles of rats are more resistant to the effects of freezing than those developed in the muscle tissues of guinea pigs. Infected pork in commercial quantities was rapidly frozen to  $-17.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . and stored at that temperature; active larvae were demonstrated in all samples up to 48 hours of storage. It may be possible, although commercially impracticable, to kill trichinal larvae in pork by rapidly lowering the temperature of the meat to  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$ . or below and holding it at that temperature for two hours.



# ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE



## Regular Army

Second Lt. Curtis W. Betzold is relieved from further assignment and duty at the quartermaster depot, Chicago, Ill., effective on or about September 5, 1934, will then proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and report to the commanding general for duty.

Lt. Col. Raymond A. Kelser now on duty at Boston, Mass., is detailed as a student under the provisions of section 127a, National Defense Act, as amended, in addition to his other duties, for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction in bacteriology and immunology at Harvard University, Boston, Mass., and will report to the registrar for duty accordingly.

Major Floyd C. Sager, now on duty at Lexington, Ky., is detailed as a student under the provisions of section 127a, National Defense Act, as amended, in addition to his other duties, for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction in animal diseases at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., and will report to the registrar for duty accordingly.

Each of the following-named officers of the Veterinary Corps is relieved from his present assignment and duty at the station indicated after his name, effective at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will proceed to San Francisco, Calif., and sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port on or about November 7, 1934, for the Philippine Department:

Lt. Col. Wm. H. Houston, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Major Earl F. Long, Fort Bliss, Tex.

Major Irby R. Pollard, Fort Meade, S. Dak.

Each of the following-named officers of the Veterinary Corps is assigned to duty at the station indicated after his name, effective upon completion of his present tour of foreign service in the Philippine Department:

Major John K. McConeghy, Fort Bliss, Tex.

Major Howard M. Savage, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Colonel Geo. H. Koon is assigned to station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and in accordance with orders to be issued by the commanding general, Philippine Department, will join that station and report for duty, and in addition to his other duties will report to the commanding general, Eighth Corps Area, for duty at his headquarters.

Major Robert P. McComb having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such finding having been approved by the President, the retirement of Major McComb from active service on August 31, 1934, under the provisions of section 1251, Revised Statutes, and the act of Congress, approved April 23, 1930, is announced.

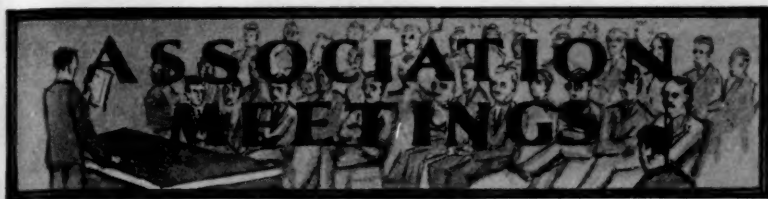
## Veterinary Reserve Corps

### *Name Changed*

#### *From*

#### *To*

Galovich, John, Jr.,...Gale, John...2nd Lt....Route 4, Ashtabula, Ohio



## TENTH DISTRICT (IND.) VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Tenth District (Ind.) Veterinary Medical Association was held at the Orchard Lawn Riding Academy, Muncie, September 18, 1934. The arrangements were in charge of Dr. H. Meade Hamilton, of Muncie. The meeting was an all-day affair, the entire program consisting of the equine clinic, with many and varied operations and demonstrations. It was said by veterinarians who have attended many association meetings throughout the state and country that this was equal to any, if not the most interesting and valuable of any they had ever attended.

Drs. W. B. Craig, of Indianapolis, T. A. Sigler, of Greencastle, and R. E. Kepner, of Newcastle, performed the surgical operations. They were assisted by Drs. J. P. Hart, of Winchester, S. M. Friedley, of Muncie, and C. C. Donelson, of Indianapolis, in restraint and anesthesia. The operating table was a carpet of grass covered with a canopy of God's sky and sunshine.

A scientific demonstration of the cryptorchid castration of an animal that had been experimented upon by a quack gave the owner and a number of influential farmers and stockmen, who were witnesses of the operation, conclusive evidence that a quack has no place in the ranks of the veterinary profession, and that brawn alone will not suffice for performing an operation of this kind. Among the cases presented for cryptorchid operations was one in which the testicle was greatly enlarged, this being due in part to the formation of a watery, dermoid cyst in the organ. The operation was performed by Dr. W. B. Craig. All operations were done under complete anesthesia, which was quite a revelation to the laymen looking on.

Noon luncheon was served on the grounds. The evening program consisted of a banquet at the Muncie Y. M. C. A., attended by both veterinarians and their wives. Following the banquet, the ladies attended a theater party, while the veterinarians went into a general discussion touching on the high points of the program. Osteomalacia was on the program to be discussed by Dr.

W. B. Craig. This, however, proved to be a discussion on agriculture and showed that the field of veterinary medicine is broadening. It showed, also, how necessary it is for veterinarians to have a good knowledge of soil deficiencies, as well as their relation to deficiency diseases of animals. Dr. T. A. Sigler gave a very timely talk on competent veterinary service, and gave some very valuable information concerning roasting operations. He referred also to the serious shortage of mares, mules and jacks. The meeting came to an end with all present having higher hopes and ambitions for the future of the veterinary profession.

C. C. DONELSON, *Reporter.*

### ELEVENTH DISTRICT (IND.) VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Eleventh District (Ind.) Veterinary Medical Association was organized, August 30, 1934, when 70 veterinarians and their wives from the Tenth and Eleventh Congressional Districts of Indiana met in the Hancock County Memorial Building, at Greenfield, for that purpose. The organization perfected is similar to that of the Tenth District (Ind.) Veterinary Medical Association.

Arrangements for the meeting were in charge of Drs. N. W. Elsbury, of Greenfield, and Thomas W. Larrabee, of New Palestine. The program was preceded by a dinner served by the American Legion Auxiliary. Presentations were made by Dr. Larrabee and the address of welcome was given by Hon. Arthur Downing, mayor of Greenfield. A musical selection was presented by Mrs. Roy Roudebush and the Kiwanis Trio, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth McCole. Dr. J. L. Axby, State Veterinarian, gave a brief description of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress, which he attended in New York City, August 13-18. A technical discussion led by Dr. W. B. Craig, of Indianapolis, former dean of the Indiana Veterinary College, and secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Veterinary Medical Association, brought the program to a close. One of the highlights of the program was the presentation by Mayor Downing of a rare veterinary book to Dr. Claude P. Wilson, of Lawrence, who was introduced as the first local product of the Indiana Veterinary College, having been graduated in 1895.

Officers chosen for the coming year are: President, Dr. L. C. Finley, Lapel; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Dean, Elwood; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Thomas W. Larrabee, New Palestine. Assisting in the formation of the new organization were Dr. J. R. Lair, of Connersville, president, and Dr. L. A. Wood, secretary, of the Tenth District (Ind.) Veterinary Medical Association.



# NECROLOGY



## WALTER G. HOLLINGWORTH

Dr. W. G. Hollingworth, of Utica, N. Y., died in Saint Luke's Hospital, September 2, 1934, following an operation for an abdominal ailment performed two weeks previously. He had been in poor health several weeks before going to the hospital.

It would be no exaggeration to say that with the passing of Dr. Hollingworth, the veterinary profession of America has lost its leading exponent of the value of and need for food hygiene in its broadest sense. For many years it had been a sort of hobby with him. He thought about it, he talked about it, and he wrote about it. When the opportunity presented itself for putting his ideas into effect, Dr. Hollingworth accepted it. In 1922, the position of Chief of the Division of Food Hygiene was created by local ordinance, to have general supervision of the food supply of the city. Dr. Hollingworth was asked by Mayor Douglas to head the new division and he promptly accepted. How well he performed the duties of the office is attested by the fact that in 1931 he was chosen as Utica's most useful citizen, by a committee consisting of the presidents of the various local service clubs, a movement sponsored by the *Utica Observer-Dispatch*.

Born in Utica, August 24, 1861, Dr. Hollingworth attended local schools and then decided to study veterinary medicine, changing a previous decision to study for the ministry. He finished his course at the American Veterinary College, in New York City, in 1884, and then remained at the institution for one year as resident surgeon. In 1885, he returned to Utica and entered general practice there. When the position of City Veterinarian was established, more than 30 years ago, Dr. Hollingworth was appointed to the position and continued to fill it, except for a period of two years. During most of this time he served without remuneration.

Dr. Hollingworth joined the A. V. M. A. in 1885. Had he lived another year, he would have been placed on the Honor Roll of the Association, something which he looked forward to with keen anticipation. He served the A. V. M. A. in numerous capacities

at various times. In 1928, he was elected Fifth Vice-President and in 1933 he was honored with the third vice-presidency. For eight years (1908-16), he served as a member of the Committee on Legislation. Other standing committees on which he served were the Committee on Resolutions (1916-17) and the Committee on Necrology (1926-27). At other times he served on special committees, such as the Committee on Association Seal (1908-09), Committee on Fiftieth Anniversary (1912-13), Committee on Liautard Memorial (1921-22), Committee on Schmidt Memorial (1925-26), Committee on Humane Society Hospitals (1928-32) and Committee on Meat Hygiene (1933-34). He served one year (1918-19) as Resident Secretary for New York.

Besides his activities in the A. V. M. A., Dr. Hollingworth gave unstintingly of his time and energy to other professional organizations. He was an honorary fellow of the American Public Health Association and a member of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. He had served the New York State Veterinary Medical Society as president and had filled the same office in the Central New York Veterinary Medical Society. He was a member of the Utica Academy of Medicine, Utica Citizens' Corps, Kiwanis Club, Utica Lodge of Elks, Utica Lodge 47 F. and A. M., Masonic Club and University Club. He was an honorary member of Beta Chapter, Alpha Psi Fraternity, and a member of Phi Zeta, honorary veterinary fraternity. He was a member of the Veterinary College Alumni Association of New York University and served as president in 1921.

For many years, Dr. Hollingworth had been a non-resident lecturer at the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, and for a long time was an adviser to the New York State Department of Agriculture. During recent years, he had written voluminously on the subject that was so dear to his heart—food hygiene. No one could have been a more enthusiastic champion of the people's rights to a clean and wholesome food supply than Dr. Hollingworth and, on frequent occasions, he expressed his impatience when veterinarians appeared to be slow or backward in enhancing their place in the field of food hygiene.

Dr. Hollingworth is survived by his widow (née Grace M. Butcher) and a sister. One child, a daughter, died in 1912, and at that time Dr. Hollingworth said that he would devote the remainder of his life to working for the promotion of the public welfare. Much of his work along this line is a matter of public record but many of his acts are unrecorded except in the hearts

of those who were the beneficiaries of his kindness and generosity.

### PROF. CARL OLAF JENSEN

Prof. C. O. Jensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, died September 3, 1934, following an apoplectic stroke. He was 70 years old. Prof. Jensen was an honorary member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, having been elected at the 1927



PROF. C. O. JENSEN

meeting in Philadelphia. He had been similarly honored by the national veterinary associations of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Great Britain and Ireland.

Prof. Jensen was one of the most outstanding veterinarians in Europe. Educated at the Danish Agricultural and Veterinary School, he afterward became successively Professor of Pathology, Director of the Veterinary Serum Laboratory and a director of the School. He had been co-editor of the *Maanedsskrift for Dyrlaeger* (*Danish Veterinary Review*) since 1889. In 1906 he was awarded the Walker Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in recognition of his work as a pioneer in cancer research, and was an honorary member of the International Association of Cancer Research.

Prof. Jensen wrote "Essentials of Milk Hygiene," a work which subsequently was translated into English and German. He contributed several chapters to Kolle and Wassermann's "Handbook of Pathogenic Microorganisms." In 1910, the University of Copenhagen conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine (*honoris causa*) on Prof. Jensen, and two years later he was granted the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (*honoris causa*) by the University of Berlin. He served as Chief Veterinary Officer of Denmark from 1922 until October 1, 1933.

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### GEORGE H. CONRAD

Dr. George H. Conrad, of Sabetha, Kan., died May 16, 1934, at the age of 67. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College, class of 1897, and had been engaged in general practice at Sabetha ever since the time of his graduation. He always took an active interest in civic and church affairs, having served his city as member of the school board and as mayor for six consecutive terms. He is survived by his widow, three children, four sisters and one brother, Dr. B. W. Conrad (K. C. V. C. '07), also of Sabetha.

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### ROBERT WALLACE JONES

Dr. R. W. Jones, of Augusta, Ga., died July 25, 1934, a victim of heart disease.

A graduate of the Kanas City Veterinary College, class of 1907, Dr. Jones was in the service of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for a number of years and then entered general practice at Carrollton, Ga. About six years later, he gave up practice to accept a position on the veterinary faculty of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, at Athens. As Associate Professor



of Veterinary Medicine, he taught anatomy, histology and general pathology. When the veterinary course was discontinued, July 1, 1933, Dr. Jones reentered the field of general practice at Augusta. He is survived by his widow and one son.

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**PAUL E. WOOD**

Dr. Paul E. Wood died in a Veterans' hospital at Aspinwall, Pa., August 15, 1934, after an illness of three years. He was 48 years of age.

Born in Rimer, Ohio, Dr. Wood was graduated from the Grand Rapids Veterinary College with the class of 1911. Following his graduation, he located in Ottawa, Ohio, where he practiced until 1923, with the exception of a period of service in the Veterinary Corps, during the World War. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, December 17, 1917, and promoted to a first lieutenant, July 9, 1918, being assigned to Veterinary Hospital 7 at Camp Lee, Va. He was discharged from service, July 9, 1919. In 1923, Dr. Wood removed to Detroit.

Dr. Wood joined the A. V. M. A. in 1912. Surviving are his widow, two sons and one daughter. Burial was made near Vaughnsville, Ohio.

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**FREDERICK H. BRADLEY**

Dr. Frederick H. Bradley, of Plymouth, Mass., died at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., August 23, 1934, following an operation which had been performed the day before.

Born in Dedham, Mass., April 5, 1875, Dr. Bradley spent most of his early life in Newport, where his father was a well-known dentist. He studied veterinary medicine at Harvard University for three years and completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1902. Following his graduation, he located at Plymouth and engaged in practice there until his death.

Dr. Bradley joined the A. V. M. A. in 1927. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Veterinary Association, and had served as President for one term (1928-1929). Surviving are his widow (née Mary Louise Dries), two daughters, one son who is preparing himself to follow in the footsteps of his father, and a sister.

H. W. J.

### WALTER R. PICK

Col. Walter R. Pick, of Washington, D. C., died at Walter Reed Hospital, August 25, 1934, after a brief illness.

Born in England, January 15, 1866, Colonel Pick was graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College with the class of 1895, and from the Chicago Veterinary College with the class of 1901. He served as a veterinarian with the 1st Cavalry, U. S. Army, from July 22, 1903, to June 3, 1916, at which time, upon the organization of the Veterinary Corps, he was commissioned a first lieutenant. He attained the grade of colonel on July 27, 1929, and was retired, January 15, 1930. During the World War, Colonel Pick was one of five general veterinary inspectors for the United States. He was on duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., at the time of his retirement. Funeral services were held at Saint Albans, followed by burial with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel Pick joined the A. V. M. A. in 1921. Surviving are his widow (née Myrtle A. Mussen), one son and three daughters.

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### H. T. D. LACKIE

Dr. H. T. D. Lackie, of Omaha, Neb., died unexpectedly, August 20, 1934, following an emergency operation for appendicitis at Dallas, Tex., where he was temporarily assigned on drouth cattle relief work.

Born in Willow City, N. Dak., August 9, 1888, Dr. Lackie was a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, receiving his degree in 1915. He completed a postgraduate course at the same institution in 1917. Entering the service of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, January 1, 1918, he was assigned to the meat-inspection force at Omaha, Neb., where he served continuously until his death, with the exception of a short period when he was assigned to the Nebraska tuberculosis-eradication force.

Dr. Lackie joined the A. V. M. A. in 1917. He was a member of the National Association of B. A. I. Veterinarians, and was president of the Omaha unit at the time of his death. He was a member of Gamma Chapter, Alpha Psi Fraternity. He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society. Surviving Dr. Lackie are his widow (née Frances L. Doherty), four children, his father, one brother and four sisters.

### E. E. TRABERT

Dr. E. E. Trabert, of Alexandra, Neb., died April 11, 1934. He was a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College, class of 1906, and had practiced in Sutton and Alliance, Neb., before he located at Alexandra.

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### HOWARD VOLLMER

Dr. Howard Vollmer, of Nunica, Mich., died in the Hatton Hospital, Grand Haven, Mich., September 6, 1934, following a short illness. He was 52 years old.

Born in Spring Lake Township, Mich., Dr. Vollmer was graduated from the Grand Rapids Veterinary College with the class of 1917. He had practiced his profession in Nunica for a number of years. Surviving are two brothers and four sisters. Burial was made in Spring Lake Cemetery.

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### FRANK F. BRANT

Dr. Frank F. Brant, of Binghamton, N. Y., died suddenly, September 8, 1934, following a heart attack. The attack came shortly after Dr. Brant had gone to attend to his duties as trainer and veterinarian for the Sunbriar stables of Willis Sharpe Kilmer, a position he had held for only ten days.

Born at Hagerstown, Ind., December 8, 1890, Dr. Brant was graduated from the Hagerstown High School, and attended Ohio State University and the Indiana Veterinary College. Upon receiving his degree in veterinary medicine from the latter institution in 1914, Dr. Brant returned to Hagerstown, where he practiced until 1917. He enlisted for service in the World War, was commissioned a second lieutenant, June 9, 1918, and ordered to Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Three months later, while at Camp Sheridan, Ala., he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He received his discharge, December 4, 1918. In recent years, Dr. Brant had served as trainer for Colonel Bradley, of Lexington, Ky.; "Bud" Fisher, the cartoonist, and the Kelly stables. Prior to accepting his recent position, he managed his own horses.

Dr. Brant joined the A. V. M. A. in 1918. He was a member of the Hagerstown Masonic Lodge, the New Castle Lodge of B. P. O. E., the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the American Legion. Surviving are his widow (née Lucille Josephine Mitchell), one son, his parents and one sister.

### W. W. WASH

Dr. W. W. Wash, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., died suddenly at his home, August 11, 1934, after an illness of several months. He was 62 years of age.

Dr. Wash, who was veterinarian, farmer and live stock breeder in his community, was also one of the leading Republicans in the Blue Grass section and had held several appointive offices of trust. At the time of his death he was a member of the Kentucky State Board of Agriculture, a trustee of the University of Kentucky and a member of the Kentucky State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Dr. Wash was a student at the Western Veterinary College, Kansas City, Mo., during the year 1903-04, but he finished his veterinary course at the University Veterinary College, also located at Kansas City, in 1905.

Surviving Dr. Wash are his widow, one son, three daughters, one brother and one sister.

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### C. A. CLAWSON

Dr. C. A. Clawson, of Indianapolis, Ind., was drowned September 25, 1934, when he fell from a high railroad trestle into the White River at Indianapolis. Workmen who were near the scene of the tragedy said that Dr. Clawson had been sitting on the edge of the trestle. They did not see him fall, but heard him hit the water. When they ran to his aid, he had disappeared. A friend said that Dr. Clawson was subject to fainting spells.

Dr. Clawson joined the A. V. M. A. in 1903. He was a graduate of Ohio State University, class of 1900, and had been connected with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for the past thirty years. For ten years he had been located in the Southwest, the remaining twenty having been spent in Indianapolis. He was in the meat-inspection service. Surviving are his widow and a daughter.

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### SIZE AN ASSET

The teacher was giving her class a test on lessons in natural history. "Now, Bobby," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."

Bobby hesitated a moment, then his face lighted up as he answered, "The elephant is such a large animal that it is scarcely ever lost."

*Montreal Star.*



## PERSONALS

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### MARRIAGE

DR. ROBERT PIERCE (O. S. U. '33), of Norwalk, Ohio, to Miss Mabel G. Alexander, of Norwalk, at Norwalk, August 25, 1934.

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### BIRTHS

To Dr. and Mrs. P. J. MEGINNIS, of Chicago, Ill., a son, Paul John II, September 1, 1934.

To Dr. and Mrs. JOHN M. COFFIN, of Peekskill, N. Y., a son, John Lodge, June 18, 1934.

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### PERSONALS

DR. H. H. RANEY (Iowa '34), formerly of Algona, Iowa, is now located at Kingsley, same state.

DR. R. H. SCHRECKENGOST (McK. '14), formerly of Armstrong, Iowa, has removed to Los Angeles, Calif.

DR. C. O. NEUHAUS (U. P. '12) has removed from Springfield, Pa., to locate in Churchville, same state.

DR. R. M. COCKING (Iowa '34) reports a change of address from Monona, Iowa, to Postville, same state.

DR. C. W. HOBBS (West. '01), until recently with the Kansas State College, Manhattan, is now located at West Plains, Mo.

DR. J. R. BROWN (O. S. U. '20), of Ottawa, Ill., has been reappointed La Salle County Veterinarian by the Board of Supervisors.

DR. J. L. KIXMILLER (Ind. '15) has been transferred from the Sioux City, Iowa, division of the Allied Laboratories, Inc., to the Indianapolis office.

DR. CHARLES SCHMITT (Chi. '92), of Dodgeville, Wis., is the Progressive candidate for the nomination for State Senator from the 17th District.

DR. ROBERT G. LITTLE (U. P. '26) has resigned from the Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc., to enter general practice at Williamsport, Pa.

DR. ADDISON BLAIR (K. S. C. '34), of Buckner, Ill., has located at Mount Sterling, Ill., where he has taken over the practice of Dr. E. J. Eiler.

DR. LAWRENCE F. VAUGHN (K. C. V. C. '16), of the California state meat-inspection service, has been transferred from Elk Grove to Vacaville.

DR. EARL N. MOORE (O. S. U. '30), until recently connected with the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, has located in Charleston, W. Va.

DR. W. L. SCOFIELD (Gr. Rap. '11), of Athens, Mich., recently underwent two major operations at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

DR. BEN H. DEAN (K. S. C. '32), who is a member of the California meat-inspection force, has been transferred from Maywood to Huntington Park.

DR. A. M. McCAPES (Colo. '27), who has been connected with Ashe Lockhart, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., for the past year, is now located at Beverly Hills, Calif.

DR. J. L. TYLER (Chl. '89) has been transferred from Burbank, Calif., to San Bernardino, same state, on meat inspection for the State Department of Agriculture.

DR. E. W. WEBER (Wash. '20), of Alameda, Calif., has recovered from the paralytic stroke which he suffered several months ago and hopes to be practicing again soon.

DR. W. H. MEADORS (K. C. V. C. '00), formerly with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, at Atlanta, Ga., retired recently and has removed to Birmingham, Ala.

DR. WILLIAM CASLICK (Corn. '27) has been transferred from the office of Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc., at Gouverneur, N. Y., to the office at Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. G. W. McNUTT (Iowa '17) has resigned as Assistant Professor of Veterinary Anatomy, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., and has located in Seattle, same state.

DR. GORDON DANKS (Corn. '33), of Allamuchy, N. J., has accepted a position as Instructor in the Department of Surgery and Medicine, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

DR. JOHN R. MUDD (McK. '18), of Stronghurst, Ill., has accepted an appointment in the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and has been stationed at Boston, Mass., on meat inspection.

DR. JOE E. BUX (K. C. V. C. '08), formerly State Veterinarian of Arkansas, has accepted an appointment with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and is now stationed at Topeka, Kan.

DR. THEO. SCHONDAU (U. S. C. V. S. '10), of Thurmont, Md., was taken ill while inspecting cattle on a farm at Emmitsburg, Md., on July 13. His physician is hopeful of an early recovery.

DR. E. W. THEISS (K. S. C. '30), formerly of Independence, Mo., and until recently on the staff of the Ellin Prince Speyer Hospital for Animals, New York, N. Y., has returned to Independence.

DR. TELFORD WM. WORKMAN (Iowa '32), who has been on the staff of the Veterinary Research Institute, Iowa State College, is taking work at the Brady Memorial Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., this year.

DR. W. N. COCHRAN (T. H. '12), after an absence of several years, has returned to Flat Rock, Ill., where he will engage in general practice. He has served as a deputy state veterinarian in Tennessee and as an assistant state veterinarian in Mississippi.

DR. WILLIAM LENTZ (U. P. '04), director of the Small-Animal Clinic, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, was the subject of a feature story in a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. A photograph, showing Dr. Lentz in his Clinic, accompanied the story.

DR. SAM J. LEWIS (McK. '12), of Belleville, Ill., suffered burns about both eyes recently when the cork popped from a bottle of a preparation, used as a deodorant on dairy farms, which he was using in the course of his duties as veterinarian for the Pevely Dairy Company, of Saint Louis, Mo.

DR. GEORGE C. MOODY (Ont. '85), of Mason, Mich., at the age of 90, is enjoying his first vacation in 49 years. He retired recently from his position as official veterinarian for Ingham County, Mich., which he had held for 44 years. He plans, however, to keep his office open as a favor to those who may still want his advice when their farm animals are ill.